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Somersetshire Archæological & Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS

DURING THE YEAR 1902.

VOL. XLVIII.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS *is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein ; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.*

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Society

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

VOL. XLVIII.

Taunton:

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET

MDCCCCIII.

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE

PRINTERS

PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Colonel Sanford and Dr. Walter for blocks of portraits for illustrations; also to Dr. F. J. Allen for his photograph of Glastonbury Tor, and to Mr. E. Sprankling for his ink-drawings.

The promised illustration of the Great Hall, in its renovated condition as part of the museum, appears in this volume as a frontispiece.

The remainder of the illustrations are the work of Mr. Gray.

My personal thanks are due to my colleague, Lieut.-Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., and to the Rev. Preb. Grant, R.D., for kindly helping me with the proof-sheets.

F. W. W.

January, 1903.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1902.

THE fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held on Tuesday, July 29th, at Glastonbury.

The proceedings commenced with the annual meeting, held in the Victoria Rooms, at which there was a good attendance.

The Bishop of Bristol, the retiring President, being unable to be present, the Rev. E. H. Bates took the chair at the commencement of the meeting, and formally introduced the Dean of Wells (the Very Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D., F.S.A.) as president.

The Dean of Wells then presided over the gathering, and said that the Society had conferred a great honour upon him by electing him as president, because he did not profess to be an archæologist. He merely had an interest in its study—a taste for some of the things that they had a taste for, an eye for some of the things that they had an eye for.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., read letters of regret for inability to be present from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. H. Hobhouse, M.P., Mr. E. J. Stanley, M.P., and others.

The Annual Report.

Lieutenant-Colonel BRAMBLE, F.S.A., read the annual report of the Council as follows :—

"Your Committee present their fifty-fourth annual report. Since their last report forty-eight new names have been added to the list of members. The loss by deaths and resignations has been forty-three. Altogether the net gain has been five. The total membership of the Society at date is 602.

"The important Society at Glastonbury has become affiliated as a branch, under Rule 2.

"The balance of your Society's general account at the end of 1900 (your accounts being made up in each year to December 31st) was £21 17s. 9d. in its favour, but at the close of 1901 there was a balance of £113 1s. 7d. against the Society. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions taken into account. The total cost of Volume XLVII (for 1901), including printing, illustrations, and delivery, has been £125 17s. 9d. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. F. F. Tuckett and to Mr. H. St. G. Gray for illustrations.

"Since your last general meeting your Museum has been enriched by the generous gift by Mr. W. W. Walter, of Stoke-under-Ham, of his well-known collection of Roman and other antiquities from Ham Hill—mediæval relics relating to the county, natural history and ethnographical specimens.[1] These have been arranged as one separate collection in the upper room of the Castle, formerly devoted to geology, the geological specimens having been removed to the Great Hall, where that and numerous other portions of your Society's extensive collections are now very advantageously displayed.

1. See the Curator's paper on the "Walter Collection," pt. ii, p. 22.

"Your Committee have also to announce the liberal gift from one of your Vice-Presidents, Sir Edmund H. Elton, bart., of an important collection of twenty-nine pieces of his well-known 'Elton ware.' They are now exhibited in a temporary case in the Great Hall, but a more fitting receptacle will shortly be provided for them. They are of great interest, not only for their beauty of form and colour, but also as marking an important era in the art history of the county.

"The completion of the Hall with the additions to its collections was duly celebrated on the 21st May last by a formal reopening by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., etc., the Dean of Wells, Dr. Jex-Blake, F.S.A., etc., V.P. and President-Elect, occupying the chair in the absence of your President, the Bishop of Bristol, whose engagements prevented his presence on the occasion.

"The Castle Restoration Account to 31st December last shows an adverse balance of £246 15s. 11d. At your last annual meeting you authorised your trustees to borrow a sum not exceeding £500, and to give security on the property of the Society, which is, of course, very ample for the purpose. It had not, so far, been found necessary to make any permanent arrangement, your bankers having advanced the amount required on your current account. Your Committee desire to express the hope that now that the onerous calls upon your liberality incident to the late war are somewhat mitigated, the subscription list may increase to such an extent that no arrangement approaching permanency may be requisite.

"In addition to the gifts before mentioned, the Committee have to report the following:—From Mrs. Blake, of South Petherton, a set of the publications of the Palæontographical Society to 1900 inclusive; from Mrs. Ewing, an important MS. book containing the receipts and payments of the Treasury in 4 and 5 Edward VI; from Mr. T. Leslie, a collection of palæolithic chert implements found by himself near Taunton, and a large collection of neolithic flint implements from North Wilts;

from Mr. H. R. Goddard, MS. books relating to the old Taunton turnpike roads, etc.; from Mr. C. B. Winchester, a collection of Indian pottery and other objects; from Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, some flint implements found by himself in Somaliland. Amongst other donors to the Museum should be mentioned, Major Franklin Moore, Mrs. E. Clatworthy, Messrs. Eley Scarlett, H. Franklin, C. Tite, H. S. Toms, and others.

"For some thirty-five years past numerous bronze and other implements found in the district, as well as several articles of interest connected with the Monmouth Rebellion, collected by the late Mr. Wm. Stradling, have been deposited on loan in your Museum. Consequent on the death of the owner, they were recently recalled by his executrix, but your Committee was fortunate to be able to secure, at a reasonable price, most of those having a substantial archæological, as apart from a 'fancy,' interest.[1]

"The 'Alfred Monument' at Athelney, is about to be put into complete repair as the result of a subscription initiated by your Society. The Rev. A. H. A. Smith (vicar of Lyng), one of your Committee, is taking steps for the restoration of his church as a further memorial of the Millenary. Both monument and church have been visited by a large party of your members since the last annual meeting.

"Mr. Green's *Somerset Bibliography* has been issued to subscribers.

"The Secretary of the Photographic Record Society reports 'plenty of promises, but no prints.'

"The number of visitors to your Museum during 1901 was 5,047, an increase of 307 as against the previous year. The number for 1902, up to June 30th, was 3,197, an increase of some thirty-five per cent. It is hoped that the recent additions and improvements will result in a still greater increase of numbers in the future.

1. See descriptive list of the "Stradling Collection."

"A proposal has been made that Societies, subscribers to your Society should be at liberty to nominate their secretaries, or other official, subject to the approval of your Committee, to be at liberty to attend the annual meeting of your Society without payment of a further subscription. The suggestion was, however, made too late to enable the necessary notice for alteration of rules to be given for the present meeting.

"Since your meeting in July of 1901 your Society has sustained severe losses by the deaths of prominent members. Mr. H. Duncan Skrine, V.P. (president 1895), Sir Edward Strachey, bart., V.P. (president 1867), Dr. Livett and Mr. William Blake (both original members), have all died, and obituary notices appeared in your last volume of the *Proceedings*.

"On the 16th March of the present year your Society sustained the loss of a third vice-president—Colonel A. R. Hoskyns (president 1891), whose great courtesy to the members on the occasion of the Crewkerne meeting will be in the recollection of all then present. Colonel Hoskyns had been a member of your Society since 1883.

"On the 28th March Earl Temple died. He had been a member since 1876, and was one of your trustees. Sir E. B. Medlycott, bart., a member from 1890, and Captain Newnham, a member from 1873, have also died. Neither, however, had taken an active part in the work of the Society.

"As lately as Saturday, the 26th, Mr. William Daubeny, of Bath, died, at the age of seventy-eight. He became a member in 1883, and was for many years a regular attendant at your annual meetings, in the proceedings of which he took great interest. He acted as local secretary at your Bath meeting in 1895, and a great deal of the success of that meeting was due to his careful attention to details and his perfect and never-failing courtesy."

Dr. WINTERBOTHAM, in moving the adoption of the report, recalled the previous meeting of the Society at Glastonbury twenty-two years ago, when the late Professor Freeman was

president. There were giants in those days, and it was something to remember to have seen Freeman on one tombstone and Parker on another brandishing their alpaca umbrellas at each other. The ordinary minds could only wonder who was in the right. Referring to the election of Mr. Gray, as assistant secretary and curator, he said that Mr. Gray had done a great deal to advance the interests of the Society, and they had been fortunate in securing his services. Having alluded to the excellent work which had been carried out in the restoration of the Castle Hall at Taunton, the speaker referring to the finances of the Society said that their income ought to be double what it was, and their membership ought to be one thousand instead of six hundred.

The Rev. Canon HOLMES seconded, and remarked that they were very fortunate that year in having as their president a man of such great ability as the Dean of Wells. He (the speaker) believed that the secret of the success in the old days of the Society, was that the men were thoroughly in earnest. They possibly delighted in the picnic character of the gatherings, but it was kept entirely in the background, and he believed that their Society would succeed in the future if the members kept the study of archæology and history in the forefront. There was no other county which opened up more fields of inquiry than their own, and which brought so much interest to bear on the study of these questions. But they could not expect to make headway while they continued to go on talking about the "Somersetshire Archæological Society," especially when they remembered that Freeman and others used to scoff at the term.

The resolution was carried.

Finances.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A., in the absence of Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, the Hon. Treasurer of the Society, presented the annual balance sheet.

Treasurer's Account.

The Treasurer in account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1901.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
1900, Dec. 31st.			
By Balance of former Account	21	17	9
„ Members' Subscriptions for 1901 (563)	295	11	6
„ Members' Entrance Fees for 1901 (28)	14	14	0
„ Members' Subscriptions in arrear (24)	12	12	0
„ Members' Subscriptions in advance (19)	9	19	0
„ Donation from Mr. H. H. P. Bouverie	2	9	6
„ Balance on Assistant-Secretary's Account — Bristol Meeting	1	3	1
„ Subscriptions to "Dictionary of National Biography" ...	0	13	0
„ Museum Admission Fees ...	27	6	0
„ Sale of Publications	21	3	8
„ Sale of Index Volume ...	2	0	0
„ Hire of Seats	0	12	6
„ Miscellaneous Receipts ...	0	3	9
Balance	113	1	7
	£523	7	4

Cr.	£	s.	d.
1901.			
To Secretarial and Printing expenses—Bristol Meeting...	11	11	6
„ Reporter's Notes — Bristol Meeting	3	3	0
„ Repairs, Cases, etc.	109	0	4
„ Fitting up Photographic Dark Room	5	6	8
„ Stationery, Printing, Cheque Book, etc.	8	2	6
„ Bookbinding	9	3	3
„ Coal and Gas	25	15	5
„ Bird-stuffing	1	12	6
„ Purchase of Books. Specimens, etc., including Mr. Bidgood's Birds, Butterflies and Books, £50 ...	61	13	2
„ Printing and Binding of Vol. 46, including Illustrations, £12 17s. 6d.	90	17	6
„ Postage, Vol. 46	9	13	8
„ Illustrations, Vol. 47, and Mr. Fry's Inquisitiones Post Mortem, £5	7	19	3
„ Curator's Salary (Wm. Bidgood)	13	2	6
„ Curator's Salary (H. St. Geo. Gray)	66	14	3
„ Boy	7	1	9
„ Temporary Assistance, Feb. 1st to April 27th, and temporary watchman	14	13	6
„ Expenses of Candidates for Curatorship	5	5	10
„ Hon. Genl. Secretaries' Petty Cash	1	5	2
„ Curator's Petty Cash, including postal expenses, £7 3s. 5½d. (H. St G. Gray)	12	17	4
„ Curator's Petty Cash (Wm. Bidgood)	2	13	6
„ Balance on Assist.Secretary's Account — Athelney Excursion	1	15	11
„ Supplementary Vols., "Dict. of Nat. Biog."	2	5	0
„ Expenses attending removal of "Walter Coll."	6	16	6
„ Shrubs for Grounds and Outdoor Work	5	8	0
„ Subscriptions to Societies ...	8	2	6
„ Insurance	5	11	6
„ Rates and Taxes	21	18	7
„ Sundries	3	16	9
	£523	7	4
„ Balance brought down ...	£113	1	7

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

10th January, 1902. Examined and compared with the Vouchers and Pass Book, and found correct. { ALEX. HAMMETT. HOWARD MAYNARD.

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1901.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
1901.	£	s.	d	1900, Dec. 31st.	£	s.	d.
By Rent of Premises	57	13	7	To Balance of former Account	168	16	0
„ Messrs Hancock, Rent of 3 Lights	0	3	0	„ Repairs to Castle (chiefly Curator's House)	61	18	0
„ Telephone Compy. Wayleave	0	2	0	„ Repairs to Property	2	19	9
„ Subscriptions towards Repairs Fund	0	15	0	„ Laying New Drains	23	15	0
„ Table Sold	1	1	0	„ Architect's Fee (Great Hall)	30	0	0
Balance	246	15	11	„ Rates and Taxes	4	2	10
				„ Insurance	3	16	6
				„ Cheque Book	0	2	0
				„ Interest on Overdrawn Account	11	0	5
	£306	10	6		£306	10	6
				To Balance brought down ...	£246	15	11

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

January 10th, 1902. Audited and found correct. { ALEX. HAMMETT. HOWARD MAYNARD.

The Rev. Canon Church moved that the accounts be received and adopted, and spoke of the days when Bishop Stubbs was a welcome visitor to their meetings, and contributed learned papers, as well as Mr. Pope and others.

Mr. W. S. Clark seconded, and heartily agreed with what Dr. Winterbotham had referred to as to the rearrangement of the specimens in the Castle Hall at Taunton, whereby visitors could now see the many objects which at one time were hidden away. He thought that they should make an effort to bring the natural history side of the Society into greater prominence.

The resolution was agreed to.

Election of Officers.

Mr. J. Morland in proposing the re-election of the Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Treasurer, General and Local Secretaries, also the members of the Council, with the addition of Mr. T. S. Bush, of Bath, as local secretary in the place of Mr. Daubeny, on behalf of himself and others resident in Glastonbury, extended to the Society a hearty welcome to the

town, after an interval of twenty-two years, and apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Mayor at that meeting.

Mr. W. Macmillan seconded, and the motion was cordially carried.

Mr. C. Tite moved the election of forty-eight new members.

The Rev. A. H. A. Smith, in seconding, expressed his pleasure at hearing such a long list read. Referring to the King Alfred Millenary, he remarked that the necessary funds for the restoration of King Alfred's Monument at Athelney had been collected, through the energy of Mr. Wyndham Slade, of Montys Court, Norton Fitzwarren; and with regard to the restoration of Lyng Church (known as King Alfred's Church), although he had to thank several friends who had subscribed towards that object, yet a further sum was necessary in order to carry out the work of restoration.

The resolution was carried.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. Bates, Editor of the Somerset Record Society, next made a statement as to its position and intended publications. He said that those who were members of the Society had received the volume for the previous year, and they would, therefore, know that the Council had struck out a new line. They had left the records proper, and had brought out a volume of early Somerset Wills. The volume had not been out very long, and he supposed that non-members had not had an opportunity of getting hold of a copy. It was found that there were quite enough wills after 1500, which had been omitted by the late Rev. F. Brown in his well known "Somerset Wills," to make another volume. In addition to that, there were a large number of wills preserved in the registers at Lambeth, and those would be included in the forthcoming volume for 1903 as an appendix. With regard

to this year, the Society had reverted to the system of issuing two volumes. One would be a continuation of "Feet of Fines;" and although those old records might be found terribly dull, such information was absolutely necessary for an insight into the history of the county. Mr. Green had provided a fresh instalment, carrying them over the period of the Black Death. The other volume would include an outline of the history of the Civil War which took place in Somerset. The volume would also include "Hopton's Narrative," which was being edited by Mr. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C., and he would use a plan of the battle of Lansdown, which illustrated the paper read by the President of the Society when they last met at Bath, seven years ago. As regarded the volumes of future years, he could not say anything positively; but they were not quite in the position of the Somersetshire Archæological Society—always in debt. The Record Society had a little money in hand. At the same time, those records had to be copied by specialists, and that was part of the reason why the volumes did not come out so regularly as one might wish. He would like to see Mr. Green's "Bibliotheca Somersetensis" more taken up than at present. Mr. Green had produced three large volumes, and nobody could pretend to find out the history of his own parish until he had read those books, which related entirely to printed matter. He (Mr. Bates) would like to see someone bring out the Bibliography of Somerset Prints—a book describing the old engravings and illustrations. He thought that a book like that would prove to be of great interest.

The Presidential Address.

The Dean of Wells, Dr. Jex-Blake, then delivered his Address. He said:

Little need be said to so cultivated an audience as this regarding the claims of Archæology or the study of Antiquities.

Man must ever be interested in the antiquity of man, and the date of man must be carried much further back than seventy years ago had been imagined. Wookey Hole alone, which Professor Boyd Dawkins explored in 1859, would convince us of this: and the singularly clear exposition of the facts given by Mr. Boyd Dawkins would make iteration by me odious: a central fact being the mixture of implements wrought by human hands with the bones of animals long extinct in Europe. The rhinoceros, and the elephant, and the cave bear notably. But the evolution of man, and man's civilization: the identity of man in the midst of constant developement: the days of small things—the cave-dwellers of that day slowly changing to be the present wielders of steam and steel, masters of electricity, magnetism, and wireless telegraphy—must deeply interest every active mind. Physically considered, the double land-bridge between Europe and Africa,—one by Gibraltar, and the other not less surely by Tunis, Sicily, Italy; the breaking of that double land-bridge, and the cutting off of elephant and rhinoceros from retreat to their southern home; can hardly fail to rouse even a sluggish imagination.

I am not an archæologist in any high sense; but some of the happiest hours of my life have been spent in the pursuit of archæology and excavation. In May, 1900, I stood in the Forum of Rome, and in May of this year I stood on the same ground; and in more than one spot in the Forum the change is marvellous. The old Rome—Roma Quadrata, the square Rome of Pelasgi; hence called by those old Greeks *PΩMH*, which is Greek for strength—was on the Palatine Hill, while Sabines occupied the opposite height of the Quirinal: and after the union of the two settlements and the two races, the Forum lying between them was their meeting ground; drained by a wandering brook, afterwards straightened and arched over, and named the Cloaca Maxima. Touching the Forum at the centre of its southern flank was, in 1900, the N.N.W. angle of the Palatine: and above it stood the Church of S.

Maria Liberatrice, with six columns of marble, exceptionally magnificent even for Rome. But in May, 1902, I saw that the N.N.W. angle of the Palatine had been cut away; *i.e.*, that a front of 200 feet towards the Forum, and 200 feet inland from the Forum, about 100 feet deep, had been cut out and carried away, S. Maria Liberatrice and all. But what was revealed by the massive removal? The Basilica of S. Maria Antiqua, with a large atrium in front of it; running back from the Forum 200 feet, and at right angles to the Forum. How do we know this Basilica was Santa Maria Antiqua? Because a fresco in the interior shows a dignitary of the Court, Theodotus (a Greek name, in Greek character), offering to the Virgin a model of the Church itself, bearing the name Hagia Maria, which is Santa Maria Antiqua. How do we know the date of this Basilica as a Church? Because a pope stands under a Christ enthroned, with his name, Greek, and in Greek letters, Zacharias, who occupied the papal chair, 741—752, and was canonised. How do we know that he did it himself, in his life-time; and not, like Bishop Beckington, the great benefactor to Wells, by will, coming into force only after his death? Because the nimbus over his head is square, and not circular.

Within the Basilica, and I quote from Macmillan's "Italy": "on the left wall is a long row of standing saints, with scenes from the Old Testament and the New, above and at the sides . . . . . To the right on entering the choir, Cain and Abel, and the healing of Jeremiah . . . . . In the chapel to the left of the apex . . . . is a very remarkable crucifixion; our Lord fully draped in very dark blue, with the Virgin and Longinus on the left, and St. John and the soldier offering hyssop on the right. Below, Theodotus offers the model of the church itself, with its name. He was, however, only a restorer; for below the fresco which represents him, are two earlier and successive layers of Christian painting, which prove an earlier decoration of the church."

Why are inscriptions in a church at Rome in Greek? For the same reason that the whole New Testament was written in Greek, including the Epistle to the Romans; because Greek was the general learned language, the common tongue of the cultivated world. Also many of the popes of the first eight centuries were Greeks. Zacharias himself came from San Severino in Basilicata in South Italy; and there was no other pope of that name. But do you suppose that Santa Maria Antiqua was the earliest occupant of the spot? No: the building was due to the Emperor Caligula, and the Christian atrium had for centuries been a Roman swimming bath, and the church itself had been a pagan Basilica, truly so called. Is there anything else of Caligula there? Yes: from his palace just above, about one hundred feet above, is the zig-zag path, and down it the mad Emperor—who was murdered in a chamber close by, and whose uncle and successor, Claudius, was found in another chamber close by, hiding in terror just after Caligula's murder—down the zig-zag path Caligula walked or rode or drove, to shew himself to the people assembled in the Forum. And at what point did he shew himself? On the steps of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, twenty or twenty-two yards off, just the distance between wickets. Three columns of the temple still stand intact, above the steps Caligula stood on: beautiful Corinthian columns of Parian marble, overhung by a very bold entablature. Why was the Temple of Castor and Pollux built there? Because it was there that the great twin brethren slaked at the living spring of Juturna the thirst of the steeds on which they had just led the Roman armies to victory, at the battle of the Lake Regillus; and then rode to tell in full life at Rome the same tale that the Athenian ran from Marathon, eighteen miles, to tell at Athens, dying as he said "We won." And is that spring of Juturna a myth? or is it a dried-up pool? Neither: the Lacus Juturnæ is still there: a bubbling spring, enclosed by banks of marble with an island

of marble in its midst; there in the forum Romanum still, discovered less than two years ago. And is it a wholesome spring? Yes; scores of cups, metal or glass, were found there; and a statue of Æsculapius himself, the god of health and healing, stands there, attesting its salubrity. Also the artificial marble well of Juturna, fed underground by that living spring, stands a few yards off; and Juturna herself is carved on it, a woman pleading with a warrior. The warrior is her doomed brother Turnus: whose hopeless interview with Juturna, just before he is slain by Aeneas, is splendidly told by Virgil at the close of the Æneid. On one panel of an altar close by stand side by side Castor and Pollux; and on another panel are carved Leda and the swan, the mythical parents of the Dioscuri: for the swan was Jove himself. I have told the story briefly: but a more fascinating revelation of archæology since Schliemann discovered first the oldest city, then the second city—the Homeric Troy—it would be hard to name; and I advise you all to visit Rome and the Forum, if you have not already done so, often, and study it yourselves.

Now as to Glastonbury and the environs thereof. I will not anticipate the predestined interpreters, but I will say just this: Glastonbury is acknowledged to be the very cradle of British Christianity; and later on it is the one great religious foundation which lived through the Norman Conquest, and in which Briton and Englishman have an equal share, as Mr. Freeman said again and again. It is the first Benedictine Monastery founded in England, on the lines of that first Benedictine home for monks, founded 450 A.D. by St. Benedict himself; close to Subiaco, overhanging the sparkling waters of the Upper Anio; hard by the site of the villa of Nero, who had dammed up the Anio to form a lake. Subiaco, of course, is *sub-laqueum*. There you still see the Sacro Speco, the holy cavern, now a chapel, where the lad of fourteen devoted himself to God; still see the little plot of ground where the young man rolled him-

self among the brambles to subdue the temptations of the flesh.

The Church of Glastonbury is an Abbey Church, but it surpassed in scale and grandeur almost every Cathedral Church in England. It just equals in length the 500 feet of Canterbury Cathedral; including Becket's Crown at the eastern end of the one, and the Galilee and Lady Chapel at the western end of the other. 'A spectator standing with his back to the western wall of the Lady Chapel,'—as Mr. James Parker said here in 1880,—'on looking beyond the altar screen at the foot of the Galilee steps, and through the open western doors of the great Church, would obtain a view of the whole length of the grand nave, rising by steps up to the space beneath the tower; and then, probably, by further steps up to the choir and the east end, where the altar stood. Such an interior view could not, probably, have been found elsewhere in England.' You will find in the *Proceedings* of 1880 Mr. Freeman's fine inaugural address, as well as Mr. James Parker's triple address, well illustrated. Further, there is an illustrated work of faultless architectural logic by Professor Willis of Cambridge, read originally at Dorchester, Aug. 4th, 1865, which deals cogently with these points. (1) The identity of the so-called St. Joseph's Chapel, (*a*) with the site of the wicker Church, (*b*) with the Lady Chapel of the Abbey. (2) The crypt of St. Joseph's Chapel. (3) The final arrangement of that Chapel. (4) The disposition of the east end of the great Church.

To have read that book so closely as to have understood the precise meaning of every well chosen word; to follow the converging drift of every successive sentence, and to have fully grasped the whole argument, would supply a reader of average cultivation with a sound basis for understanding what architectural archæology is. It is fair to add that Mr. Parker had, at the meeting of our Somerset Society at Glastonbury, Aug. 25th, 1859, already identified St. Joseph's Chapel with the Lady Chapel: adding that there is no trace of any other Lady

Chapel; and that the Lady Chapel of the early Church at Canterbury is at the west end.

The British village, one mile-and-a-quarter distant, is unique in the three kingdoms, I believe. It is also quite unlike the pile-houses of the Swiss lake villages, where I dredged thirty years ago. I hope that Mr. Arthur Bulleid may be here to-day, for it was he who, on the inspiration of Bishop Hobhouse, followed up the Abbot's water-ways; and presently he came to that field with 65 flattened tumuli, oval in shape. The generosity of the late Mr. Bath at once permitted free excavation; and eventually gave to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society about five acres of land, on which the village, with its river-quay, stands. The contents that were worth extraction are mostly in the Glastonbury Museum; sorted exquisitely out of many tons of soft, brown peat, by the deft fingers of Mr. Arthur Bulleid. The Museum is a model of what a small local Museum should be, and shows us how apparent obliteration means, sometimes, gentle preservation; shows us how water-logged vegetable mould in Somerset may embalm plain relics of hard, primitive life; as effectually as at Herculaneum and Pompeii dry, volcanic ashes enshrined dainty surgical instruments; with the mirror of the belle, the razor of the beau, and the *batterie de cuisine* of the gourmet.

And now I will end with a word about a great favourite of mine, Meare. The chancel of the church at Meare was built by the same abbot who built the Manor House and the Fish House, Adam de Sodbury, full five hundred and seventy years ago: but the nave is about one hundred and fifty years later. About forty years ago lay in a chest in Meare church the armour of the fifteen men whom the abbot furnished for the King's need: seen in the church and in the chest by our Society, August 30th, 1859: now to be seen—*some of it*—in Glastonbury Museum: having become and having happily, *some of it*, ceased to be, private property meanwhile.

Putting aside palaces and castles, I can think of no village in England that possesses two houses of such great interest as unaltered specimens of the Middle Ages as that Manor House and that Fish House. These are older than the Order of the Garter, older than Windsor Castle: only a century-and-a-half later than the still existing lady chapel at Glastonbury; a century-and-a-half later than the completion of the beautiful North Porch of Wells Cathedral, or than the commencement of the Great West Front. The Manor House was a real Manor house; not a summer residence or hunting lodge like Northwood or Sharpham, a real Manor house where the Lord of the Manor resided for a while and met his people on questions of legal, manorial, parochial, duties, rights and business: a real Manor house, necessarily requiring a large hall where all the parish might meet on occasions of business or of State. The hall possesses noble windows, and a noble fire-place still remaining; with most singular small stones, like tiny bricks, of great hardness, at the back, to bear the heat of the roaring fires of forest wood from Mendip. The Fish House sadly needs a roof, and I hope this meeting will not break up without undertaking to collect funds, to roof fitly and strongly that interesting Fish House. An incendiary destroyed some twenty years ago—to punish his master whose property it was *not*—the roof of that building; the unique survivor of monastic Fish Houses, which old Time had spared. 'Tempus edax: homo edacior: homo cum igne edacissimus.'

The Rev. H. H. Winwood, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his learned and interesting address, remarked that he was old enough to remember the disputes between the late Professor Freeman and Mr. James Parker. He agreed that the word "Somersetshire" ought to be abandoned by the Society, seeing that Professor Freeman had shewn that the county never was a shire.

The Rev. Prebendary Grant seconded, and agreed in the expression of opinion that the name "Somersetshire" ought to

be changed to "Somerset." He had heard a great deal of adverse criticism on this subject, and knew of one gentleman in the neighbourhood who had refused to join the Society on account of the retention of the name.

The motion was heartily carried, and the PRESIDENT briefly acknowledged the compliment.

This concluded the business meeting.

St. John's Church.

After luncheon, the Society, under the guidance of Canon T. Scott Holmes, President of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, paid a visit to St. John's Church, Glastonbury.

Canon HOLMES said he did not pretend to know any details about the church, although he had been acquainted with the building for a great many years. It was a church with very little history indeed. It was originally a Norman church, but he did not know whether there were any remains left of the first building, which was completely pulled down by Abbot Selwood, in the year 1457, and he rebuilt it between that year and 1493. The present beautiful building was all of one style. The point that interested him with regard to that church was almost a unique point—that the Abbot himself should have agreed to have built so beautiful a building in the neighbourhood of the Abbey. It was a popular fallacy to suppose that great monasteries built good parish churches, but the opposite was the truth. They starved them; and it was the parishioners who set about building the fine parish churches which they now possessed in the county of Somerset. The screen formerly went right across the building, from the north aisle to the south aisle, cutting off the eastern part from the western. There were several chapels, as could be noted, and outside the church could be seen two interesting little bits of ornament, which were pointed out to him some years ago by the late Canon Liddon, who knew that church very well and loved it

very much, and who was interested in the mortuary crucifixes there. There was a fine tomb there to a man who, he believed, was chapman to the Abbey. At any rate, the tomb showed that he was of some importance. The original church was a cruciform structure, with a central tower, and when Abbot Selwood pulled down the building, he transformed it into a Perpendicular building, with the tower at the west end. The glass was very beautiful, but nearly all modern ; the only portion that was ancient being that in the south-eastern window of the sanctuary. In conclusion, Canon Holmes referred to the wooden supports at the entrance to the chancel, which were put up recently, because the central shafts were showing signs of buckling in.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver having asked a question as to the mortuary crucifixes, Canon Holmes said that one was at the basement of the staircase outside the church, and the other was at the corner of the north wall of the tower.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver remarked that there was an outside crucifix over the north porch of Bruton church.

Lieut.-Colonel Bramble observed that St. John's Church was one of the most glaring instances of endeavouring to do away with solid substructure altogether. The pillars supporting the clerestory and roof were so slender that they really afforded very little support. But they had managed to hold their own in the nave, notwithstanding the weight of the roof. The pillars at the east end of the nave had been cut down so fine to make the church look "nice," open, and airy, heedless of the fact that, at the intersection of nave, chancel, and transepts, the weight on the angle pillars was enormous ; that they had, as they saw, to be supported by an extensive system of timbering. The wonder was that they had continued to stand so long. He expressed a hope that in the restoration now in progress a little more attention might be given to the strength of materials and the principles of construction. Arches were valuable as a principle, but *some* material must be left.

The Rev. H. L. Barnwell, the Vicar, gave some further particulars respecting the church. He quite agreed with the previous speaker as to the church being an instance of an endeavour to do away with solid work, with the result that they had to do a great deal to strengthen the structure at the present day, and it was difficult to say how far the work of restoration would have to be proceeded with. The sum of £3,000 had already been spent on the tower, and he thought that they would agree that it had been done in a very careful and conservative manner. It had been repaired, rather than restored, as the term was used in these days. For the present they had done with the west end of the structure, and now they hoped, as soon as funds would permit, to start on the repair of the chancel arch and northern pillar. Some forty years ago the church was restored, in the then sense of the word, and it was found to be honeycombed with vaults. How deep they were it was not known, and they did not know now how far they might have to go down to get to the foundation for the new north pillar, when they proposed to deal with it. One did not like to do what Canon Homes had suggested, to appeal from their admiration of the church to the depth of their pockets. The Vicar of Lyng had done it that morning, and pleaded for a cause with which they all had sympathy. At the same time, he (the speaker) ventured to say that Glastonbury was a more touching word than Alfred, and he did hope that some of the members of the Society would be able to tell some of their friends in different parts of the diocese of the restoration of St. John's Church, and any little help that they might be able to give would be greatly appreciated. Glastonbury was not a rich place, but they had been able to raise £2,000 there. It was encouraging, considering the many other appeals that had been made upon the inhabitants on account of the war in South Africa, and they could not expect much more money from Glastonbury people just now towards that work of restoration. He was glad to welcome the Society

to Glastonbury, and he hoped that when they visited the town again they would not see that church as at present, on crutches, but in a beautiful state of preservation.

Mr. E. BUCKLE also made a few observations respecting the church, and regretted that he had arrived rather late, and consequently was not able to hear what Canon Holmes had been telling them about the building. They must, therefore, pardon him if he should repeat what they had already heard. Like so many of our large Somerset Perpendicular churches, St. John's began by being cruciform in shape. There was a XIII Century church there, with central tower and transepts, and apparently about the same size as the present church. There was the south transept remaining pretty much as when it was originally built, except that there was a large Perpendicular window inserted in the end of it, and the walls were now higher than originally, only the centre of the roof rose higher than the ceiling, and the outside of the transept had been refaced. There was a strong probability that the early church occupied the whole space of the present building. As regarded the fact of there having been a central tower, that could be seen by looking at the arcades. The two arches nearest to the chancel were a little narrower and less in height than the others. The two arches occupied the position of the previous central tower. It appeared that the nave, as they saw it now, was built before the central tower fell or was taken down. Otherwise the whole range of arches would have been alike. One thing which was very noticeable about that church was the marked difference between the nave and the chancel, with, at the same time, great similarity. One very curious feature about the church was the row of pillars, which were quite uniform throughout the church. The pair which carried the chancel arch were exactly like the rest, and this gave great lightness to the appearance of the interior. But it did not give strength. The consequence was that, some thirty years ago, one of the pillars had to be rebuilt, and now

it was found necessary to rebuild the other one. They had both given way under the great weight on them. The arches in the chancel were quite different from those in the nave. The latter was treated in a lofty manner, while the arches of the chancel were particularly flat, although the piers all had their capitals at the same level. The east window was one to which attention ought to be drawn, because of the very curious cusping in the bottom series of lights, which was repeated also in the west window. It was a form of cusping found in West Somerset—in Cleeve church, for example—and also over the border, in Devonshire. There was an interesting monument in the south-west corner of the aisle, which had been clearly removed from some other place. It was ornamented with sculptured camels, for a man of that name. Then there was the great tower, that they all admired so much. On the inner side of the tower was a piece of fan vaulting. The curious feature about it was that one quarter of the fan was treated differently from the other three. In most fan vaulting, the horizontal lines were circular, but in this particular fan the peculiar thing was that one quarter was treated polygonally and three circular; as if the workman who had worked there had not made up his mind how he would treat the fan. The tower was a very fine structure, the principal characteristic being the great height of the recesses in the belfry windows, which gave a fine, commanding appearance to the tower. The stair turret was treated in a curious fashion; it was not external, but was built inside the tower, so that it did not interfere with the make, or the outside appearance, of the tower. They would notice that the elaborate battlements at the top of the tower had been substituted, as was very nearly always the case, for something that went before. It would be seen that the great pinnacles at the corners of the tower were a mis-fit, and put up independently of the earlier design; though what the original design was he did not know.

The Rev. Preb. DANIEL described the altars of the church.

Besides the high altar there were three other altars, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. George. The present church was not erected from the foundations as a new church, but was built upon the old foundation. The records of the church told them a good deal about the building in the XV Century. Those documents had already been printed in "Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset," and was in the hands of persons to form their own opinion. The roof was not mentioned in the documents, but the seats and the screen were, and there was an interesting account of the way in which they were purchased.

The Abbot's Kitchen.

The Abbot's Kitchen was next visited, and here the Rev. Canon HOLMES gave some valuable information respecting the interesting building. He explained by way of preface that it was not the Abbey Kitchen, as sometimes called, but the Abbot's Kitchen. A great monastery like Glastonbury had three kitchens, of which the Abbot's was probably the largest. In the south-east cloister there was the Abbey kitchen, then there was the Abbot's kitchen, which he did not use himself, but gave for the use of his guests. Then there was the Infirmary kitchen for the preparation of another kind of food. This kitchen of the Infirmary was somewhere near the house now occupied by Mr. Austin, but the Abbot's kitchen was close to the great chamber, built by Selwood, called the "King's Lodgings," because Henry VII stayed there one or two nights. The Abbot's house was very conjectural, because no traces now remained of it. The hospitality of the Abbey was enormous. Every great man, every King's messenger, every ecclesiastic passing through Glastonbury stayed there and was fed. The stables were of enormous size, and the kitchen was built probably by Abbot Frome, between the years 1302—1322. At least he began it, and his successor, John de

Breynton, finished it in the first half of the XIV Century. Having been built all of stone it survived, but if the roof had been of wood it might have been pulled down and the lead sold. Canon Holmes pointed out the four fire places, and in one of them was a little oven. The only other kitchen to compare with that building was at Newnham Harcourt, Oxford, which was built a little later. They would notice that the system of ventilation at the top was by means of louvres, which by being pulled up let extra smoke out from the top. The monument to be seen there was of a mitred abbot: he dared not venture to say whom it represented—probably some abbot of the XIII rather than the XIV Century.

The Abbey Ruins.

A move was next made to the Abbey ruins, where the Rev. Canon HOLMES again acted as conductor, and gave an exhaustive and learned address on the ruins now remaining, dealing principally with the Arthurian legend and the story of Joseph of Arimathea. The rev. gentleman said he wanted to speak to them that afternoon on one or two interesting points. Critical historical students most noticed how legends grew. How was it that from the XV Century, and from the time of the dissolution, such questions had so great an attraction for English Churchmen? How was it that they came to locate there Arthur and Joseph of Arimathea? The earliest historian, William of Malmesbury, spoke of four churches surrounded by the buildings of the Abbey. Those churches owed their origin—the first to the disciples of St. Philip and St. James, the second to St. David, the third to some unknown disciples from Britain, and the fourth to St. Aldhelm and King Ina. William of Malmesbury knew nothing of St. Joseph of Arimathea, but Arthur was to him an historic warrior of the ancient Welsh. What he said about the legendary Arthur and the Holy Grail was of later interpolation. When Dun-

THE TOWER OF ST. JOHN'S, FROM THE ABBEY RUINS, GLASTONBURY.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.

stan was Abbot in the middle of the X Century, he was said to have rebuilt all except the old church, so that by the time of the Conquest, there were only two churches—the old Vetusta Ecclesia and Dunstan's Church to the east of it. The old church seemed to centre in itself all the legends, which grew more definite as they were separated by time from the events connected with them. In the XIII Century the Grail legends took definite form and got woven into the Arthur legend, and definitely located at Glastonbury. In 1278 Edward I paid a visit, and, wanting to find Arthur, he was, of course, dug up with the lead tablet describing the fact that "these are the bones of Arthur." In 1345 the Joseph of Arimathea connection with the Holy Grail and with Glastonbury Abbey reached its perfection of definiteness. John Blome, of London, obtained a licence by patent roll to search for the remains of St. Joseph, and, of course, he found them; and from the end of the XIV Century to the Dissolution, the Lady Chapel at the west of the great church, formerly called the old church, became known to the popular mind as St. Joseph's Chapel. Let them account for the strange antiquity of the legends. Avalon and Glastonbury were later forms of a mythical person in a pedigree of ancient Celtic lore. Avall and Glast were Celtic gods of the lower world, and gods of the lower world were connected with the fairy world. So the Island across the Summer Seas became to be known as the Glassy Island—the Island of the Fairies—Inys Witrwyn.

Mr. Buckle, on being asked to make a few remarks, said that after the very interesting historical discourse which Canon Holmes had given them, he was afraid that anything he had to say would be regarded as dry matter. His own opinion was that the little chapel, the ruins of which they saw, was first of all a completely detached building, and at the time it was first put up there was no contemplation of uniting it with the big building. The great church was begun at the same time, and begun at the other end. Practically, all the ruins that were

left now were almost of the same date as the chapel. Their builders were the Somerset school of masons—the same men that built the older part of Wells Cathedral; and they found here a similar change in the style of architecture as they saw at Wells. The west door, which was all that remained of the west end of the great church, was in the ordinary Early English style. Along with the west door was built the large porch which now forms the eastern half of the chapel, but which originally formed the main entrance to the great church. Later on this porch was completely changed from its original purpose; the outer door was closed and the altar was moved and placed against the west door of the great church. That was the arrangement when Worcester came to Glastonbury. The building was actually seven feet shorter than Worcester's measurements give, and there could be only one explanation of that, namely, that the screen behind the altar stood seven feet in front of the west door. But he thought that there was never a time when it was possible to look straight through one end of the building to the other. The Somerset masons, in 1184, seemed to have built that chapel in an old-fashioned manner, so as to keep up the idea of its antiquity. The same people who built that chapel also built the north porch at Wells; of that there could be no doubt. There was a peculiarity in the setting out of the building, inasmuch as the windows were set out from the inside, while the buttresses were set out from the outside, with the result that no window comes centrally between the buttresses. Referring to the crypt, Mr. Buckle remarked that some time in the XV Century it was decided to build under the chapel and form a crypt. The builders could not go down very far, with the result that the floor of the main building above was raised about eighteen or twenty feet above the original level. The vaults underneath were of a most curious character, because they were formed out of old Norman stones; the result being a Perpendicular building with Norman mouldings. About the same time they

did a very curious thing with the Early English porch, which was then thrown into the lady chapel. In order to harmonise it more with the old building, the builders took out the Early English pairs of windows, and put in single lights, to match to some extent the windows of the chapel. The whole chapel was a most curious conglomeration of features of different periods of architecture ; it had been altered again and again, until it was most difficult to trace out with any accuracy what had actually occurred there.

After the inspection of the Abbey ruins the party was photographed in group at the eastern end of the ruins, by Mr. H. St. George Gray. At the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Austin, the visitors attended a Garden Party at the Abbey House, a large number of guests from Glastonbury and Wells being also present.

The Church of St. Benignus.

The Church of St. Benignus was afterwards inspected, the Vicar, the Rev. Preb. C. Grant, R.D., giving some interesting particulars of the building. He said the church, now erroneously called St. Benedict's Church, was originally built and dedicated to the memory of St. Benignus. It was recorded of him by John of Glastonbury that he came from Ireland, and spent the closing years of his life at Glastonbury ; that he died and was buried at Meare, probably about 470. In the year 1091 his remains were taken up, placed in a coffin, and carried by bearers to be buried in the great church at Glastonbury. The bearers halted at various stations on the way, and at the last resting-place an oration was delivered, setting forth the excellences of the saint. An appeal was made to the faithful, and offerings came in so liberally that a church was built upon the spot as a memorial of his piety. It was dedicated to St. Benignus by the Bishop of Bath, John de Villula, probably about 1100. William, son of John de Sancto Benigno,

was one of the witnesses of a Deed of Savaric, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, 1195—1206. In the year 1274, Adam le Eyr of Sowy charged 12 pence per annum upon his house in Glastonbury, to maintain a light constantly burning in the Chapel of the Blessed Benignus. Abbot Breinton died 1341, and gave to the Chapel of the Blessed Mary one other pall "rubeam" interwoven with gold, which brother John Payn, the sacristan, afterwards gave to the Church of St. Benignus. In 1540 a lease was granted to John Champernowne, of the rectory of St. John's, Glastonbury, with the tithes of Bradleigh and West Pennard, for 21 years, at £72 rent. He was to pay £10 to the chaplain of St. John, and £6 13s. 4d. for the stipend of another chaplain in the Church of St. Benignus. King Edward VI gave the rectories of St. John the Baptist and St. Benignus to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in exchange for several manors. In the Town Hall there was the original appointment of Jeffery Strode to the curacy of St. John the Baptist, by William Strode, with the Chapelries of St. Benignus and West Pennard. It bore date 1663. Richard Attwell, a great benefactor to St. John's Church, who died in 1475, bequeathed to the use of the Chapel of St. Benignus one qtr. of woad. John Cammell also, 1487, bequeathed to the fabric of the Church of St. Benignus, Glastonbury, 6s. 8d. Stephen Lane, 1495, willed that Joan, his wife, immediately after his death, should find a fit chaplain to celebrate in the Chapel of St. Benignus for the space of three years, for his soul, and the soul of John Lane, his father, and Margaret, his wife, and all the faithful deceased. Sybil Cammell, 1498, to the fabric of the Chapel of St. Benignus *unam pipam ferri.* In the Churchwardens' account books of St. John the Baptist, Glastonbury, lately published, there are several references to the church or chapel of St. Benignus. In none of the old Glastonbury records is there any mention of *St. Benedict's* to be found. Thus there was abundant evidence to show that the church was dedicated to St. Benignus, and that down to the middle of

the XVII Century it was called the Church or Chapel of St. Benignus or St. Benning's. The church was restored by Abbot Bere. He also added the north aisle. His initials, R.B., with the mitre, were over the north porch. There was a small chapel on the north side, called the Sharpham Chapel. In 1884 it was found necessary to restore again, and a new aisle was added on the south side. The small chapel on the south side of the choir was built by the Rev. W. Allnutt, as a memorial to his daughter. There were two objects of interest he would be glad if some of those present could give him some information about. They were the little window in the porch and that other object on the right hand side of the porch coming in. It was not a holy-water stoup, and he had not been able yet to ascertain what it was intended for. When the church was restored the architect of that addition was Mr. Sedding, and his idea was that it was for an alms-box. It was quite square, and it looked as though an alms-box could be made to fit it. Whether it was so he did not know. Then as, to the little window. He was told when he came to Glastonbury, some years ago, that it was for the use of lepers, when they came to receive the Holy Sacrament. It was handed to them through the little window, and they then remained outside. The work on the South side of the church was an exact imitation of that on the north. The north wall was pulled down entirely in 1885, and rebuilt from the foundations, the porch only being allowed to stand. The pillars on the north side were some of Abbot Bere's work. The roof was entirely new throughout. Some portions of the timber of the old roof were used, but very few, owing to its dilapidated condition. The lectern was made from old wood of the original church. From the time of the Reformation he believed that church was held in connection with St. John's by one vicar; also the chapel of West Pennard. It was in 1846 that the separation was made, when this and West Pennard were formed into separate ecclesiastical parishes, independent of St. John's.

When St. Benignus was formed into a separate benefice in 1846, Rev. Walter Allnutt was appointed the first Incumbent by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. He died in 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. James Augustus Miller. He held the living till his death in 1884, and was succeeded by the present Vicar, Rev. Charles Grant.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver, on behalf of the Society, thanked Mr. Grant very much for his interesting remarks, and mentioned that he was also kindly acting as their local secretary. He congratulated him on restoring to the church its ancient dedication. They had all heard of St. Benedict, but not of St. Benignus. Mr. Grant would now have to get the authorities of the town of Glastonbury to alter the name of the street from Benedict Street to Benignus Street. He congratulated him on bringing forward an obscure saint, as in some parts of England his name was not known, and it was news to many of them that his name was handed down so late as 1650 or thereabouts. Mr. Weaver then asked Mr. Buckle if he would kindly give a few particulars about the alms box and window.

Mr. Buckle said he had nothing to say about the porch, except that it was a great puzzle. He would, however, like to point out the very fine corbels which supported the roof. On one were the initials R.B. for Richard Bere. Another had the Courtney badge, which was associated with Bere in other places, and which showed that he must have had some connection with the family. On the other side they would observe Bere's coat-of-arms.

Col. Bramble said that with regard to the altar in the porch, he thought it would be almost conclusive against the leper theory, if there was anything in that theory. It could hardly be supposed that lepers could be assembled on that side, the porch forming a principal entrance to the church, and thus subject those entering to infection. It looked to him as if the window on the North of the porch altar—looking

Eastward—was made to show a light right up the road. The window was at the side of the altar in the East wall, and from its position would be useless on the theory that these windows were used to enable anyone looking through them to see the elevation of the host. With regard to the niche in the North wall of the porch on the western side of the door, he thought that it was originally a receptacle for holy water. That an alms box should have been fitted into an exterior space such as this he thought improbable. He had never seen anything like it in form, except in a church porch near Newton Abbot, and that was undoubtedly a place for a lamp.

Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, of Pylle, said there was a similar niche at Pylle Church, near Shepton Mallet.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER agreed with Col. Bramble that it was not a lepers' window. Dr. Cox had written a paper to explode some vulgar errors about leper windows. He gave twelve theories with regard to these low side windows. He explained that lepers had their own chapels outside the towns in which they dwelt. Saint Giles was the patron saint of lepers, and they very often found a Saint Giles' Church outside the town. It was quite an exploded idea that these low side windows had anything to do with lepers. There was a curious example at Othery.

The Museum.

A visit was afterwards made to the Museum, where Mr. J. MORLAND gave an interesting account of the valuable relics that are now in safe keeping in the building. He described the Lake Village, which the members of the Society were to view on the following day, and said that the village must date from about 2,000 years ago. Iron tools were found, which must certainly have been there previous to the Roman occupation; and in their searches no Roman coins had been found. The village was built up in a shallow mere or lake, and it

rested upon the peat common to all the levels, of which there was a considerable accumulation before the village was commenced. The village was constructed partly of peat, clay, and stone. The people built upon an island, which was above the water except, possibly, in flood times. The huts were generally circular in shape, the walls being composed of daub-and-wattle work, and must have been fairly comfortable habitations. The inhabitants were by no means savages; but some puzzles existed in connection with the remains found. One puzzle was that there were remnants of primitive civilisation side by side with comparative luxury. In the Museum they had got a few of the articles which the people lost or broke during their occupation, but everything they could take away, it might be supposed, they took away. The visitors would see numerous examples of pottery; some built up by hand, others certainly turned on the wheel; much of it ornamented by a considerable amount of art, in many instances having patterns typical of the "Late-Celtic" period. The animals associated with the 'finds' were also interesting. The roe deer was there, and the beaver was still in the land, and most likely had a great deal to do with baying back the water. There were twenty-eight species of birds, ten of which were ducks. They found bones of the bittern, the coot, the puffin, the sea eagle, and the crane. More remarkable and most abundant were the bones of the pelican, a bird that had never been considered British; the nearest place now where they would find a pelican was the marshes of the Danube. The people had short-horned cattle; possibly two breeds. Horses were used for riding, remains of harness having been found. They also had pigs and sheep. The inhabitants of the village were very clever with wood-work, being able to cut out thin strips and often decorate them considerably with incised lines. There must have been some inland traffic and foreign trade during the occupation, for a ring of amber and one of jet were found. As far as they knew, the people did not weave any-

thing but wool, which they used for their clothing and fishing nets. It was not known whether the village was merely an occasional place of refuge or a permanent habitation. It seemed scarcely possible that some 200 or 300 people could live upon those five acres without cultivating land or feeding their flocks elsewhere. It rather looked as if the place was a refuge.

On the proposition of the PRESIDENT, Mr. Morland was heartily thanked for the information he had given.

Among the various articles in the Museum which attracted the interest of the visitors was the original bronze bowl, which was found in the Lake Village, and of which *facsimiles* have been made.

The Annual Dinner took place afterwards at the George Hotel, the PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Evening Meeting.

A Meeting was held in the evening at the Victoria Rooms, for the reading of papers and discussion thereon. The PRESIDENT occupied the Chair, and there was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

The Rev. Prebendary DANIEL read an instructive paper on "The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. John's, Glastonbury" (see Part II).

On the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, the Rev. Prebendary Daniel was heartily thanked for his paper.

The Rev. Prebendary GRANT then read an interesting paper on "Edward Dyer of Sharpham Park" (see Part II).

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking the Rev. Prebendary Grant for his admirable paper, mentioned that he regretted he would be unable to be present at the proceedings during the two following days, on account of his having to go to London to give evidence in a law-suit.

The Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., has kindly written the following note on a subject shortly discussed at this meeting.

Somerset and Somersetshire.

It is clear that the form "Somersetshire" occurs in the Exon Domesday. It is found in at least two places; in the heading of the lands of the Bishop of Coutances, Sumersetæsyra, f. 127, and in the heading of the lands "Anglorum Teignorum," Summersetæsyra, f. 453.

So far as I can discover, the next instance of the use of the form occurs in the Peterborough Chronicle (E) f. 1122; on the night of July 25th, there was a great earthquake throughout Sumersetescire and Gleaweceastrescire. The history of this form is curious. The MS. is written in one hand to 1121, at Canterbury at any rate down to 1067, and Mr. Plumer (Two Saxon Chronicles parallel, ii xlvii—lv) thinks that it was brought to Peterborough in consequence of the fire of 1116; that then it was interpolated with the Peterborough additions, and continued as a local Chronicle. The very first annal entered at Peterborough is the one containing the form *Somersetshire*. It is clear that the recording monk, living in a district where all counties were "shires," treated Somerset as he treated Gloucestershire, and made it also into a "shire."

After that time both forms were used; though there is no doubt that Somerset was the more usual form. Much was said at Glastonbury concerning Mr. Freeman's objection to the form Somersetshire; and no doubt he did sometimes wax emphatic in his later days on the point that Somerset is not truly a "shire"; as, of course, strictly speaking, it is not. It was never carved out of a larger district, as Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire and the rest were carved out of Mercia.

It is a people's region like Sussex or Essex; but while no one has ever spoken of Sussexshire or Essexshire, men have spoken of Somersetshire for at least seven centuries; and after all we are dealing with a name and not with the thing implied by the name.

But, in fact, Mr. Freeman in this matter did not practise

what he preached. His earliest and probably his best known articles in the *Proceedings* are the two on "The Perpendicular Style as exhibited in the Churches of Somerset." But in the articles themselves the form Somersetshire occurs at least as often as Somerset; and the two forms are intermingled as though there was no difference between them.

In his little book on Wells Cathedral, published in 1870, the form Somersetshire is the prevailing one; he even writes—(p. 121)—"the Perpendicular Style was introduced into Somersetshire very early." A Somerset vicar wrote a work about one hundred and ten years ago on "The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset," which appears in Mr. Freeman's index as "Collinson's History of Somersetshire." The fact that Mr. Freeman never revised this book would seem to shew that he did not think there was much amiss with it; his precept may have been in favour of Somerset: his example certainly favours the longer form.

For myself, if we were beginning *de novo*, I should prefer Somerset, because it is the older form, and it represents the district in its true aspect, as the district of a people, and not as a shire of a larger district. But I should not vote for a change of name now. Somersetshire as a title of the district is more than seven hundred years old, and the Society has done good work under that title for more than half a century.

Still, there is a precedent for abolishing Somersetshire. I remember well when Stuckey's cheques were marked "Somersetshire Bank." I was sorry when the title went, and do not think the existing device an improvement.

Second Day's Proceedings.

On Wednesday morning a party of one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen left the George Hotel in a long string of brakes and carriages, for excursions in the neighbourhood, including Meare, Wedmore, and Mark. The weather was deci

dedly favourable for a drive of something like twenty-five miles, the roads being free from dust and the sun was not unpleasantly hot. The first halt was made at the

Lake Village,

about a mile and a quarter from Glastonbury, in order that the site of this interesting lake habitation might be visited. The owners of the field are the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society; and it will be remembered that in March, 1892, an important discovery, from an archæological standpoint, was made by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, one of the secretaries of the local society, and subsequent excavations revealed a lake village. During a few days previous to the visit of the Society, trenches were made across two 'untouched' mounds, under the superintendence of Mr. H. St. George Gray, Curator of the Taunton Museum, who, besides laying bare some interesting remains connected with the construction, heating, and foundations of two habitations, also discovered portions of four weaving combs, a bronze fibula and several other relics, fully described and figured (*see* Part II). Animal remains were also found. The party having assembled on the site,

Mr. Morland said he had been trying to ascertain what the country was like before any of the timber which they saw exposed was brought there. On one side it was distinctly bounded by the range of Glastonbury, and between that, he believed, the river Brue was formed. He thought that the Brue helped to form the boundary before men took to cutting straight courses for rivers. On the other side stretched five or six miles of water or lake, which accounts for the name of Meare. That lake appeared on successive maps, always diminishing in size, and finally it was drained, and the site became pasture ground. So they had an area which had been practically a shallow lake. Everybody knew that those artificial islands were of common occurrence. They were known in Switzerland and

Bavaria, and on the Danube, and in other places. Sometimes they were made in one way, and sometimes in another. The Swiss made an upright dwelling. Here there was no great depth of water, and it was very much easier for them to make a huge island than to construct a building on piles. What they did was to stake off a certain area of the moor and fill it inside with all kinds of rubbish. They saw there a portion of the outside area of the lake village. The whole area was about four or five acres. The piles now were all on the slope, but they were originally upright. They had been squeezed out by the mass of material pressing against them. The piles were very carefully sharpened. Mr. Morland proceeded to shew a piece where the cuts were made 2,000 years ago, and he said they had never seen the light of day until then. There were many pieces of timber inside, and they must have been brought from some little distance in order to form those hut islands. Those islands showed very careful building, sometimes with timber, sometimes with stones or peat, and sometimes with brushwood. They used any sort of material they could find to fill up. In after days a great change came over that area, and it ceased to be used, and had since been covered up with flood soil, so that the whole area had become considerably levelled. It was a very doubtful piece of policy, looking to the future of the land, whether it was wise to cart away that mud, because it had made some of the richest ground in Somerset in the past, and probably it would have done the same in the future. Mr. Morland then proceeded to another part of the village and described a large, square-shaped clay hearth, ornamented with incised circles,—the finest hearth found in the village. He said that the huts were, for the most part, of a rounded form. The houses were built with bare walls, about 5ft. high, of wattle and daub, with a hearth, or hearths, of stone or clay in the centre. He did not know that he could say much about the precise form the huts took. There were fragments in the Museum at Glastonbury of the clay which

was used, and which showed the marks of the fingers of those who handled it. Mr. Morland then conducted the party to two other spots, where, he said, the mounds had just been opened, which had not been previously touched, and which shewed the structure, foundations, hearths and floors of the mounds. He stated that as many as seven floors of clay had been discovered in one mound; and that in other cases only one floor had been found. All the clay used for the buildings was brought from a distance. Mr. Morland also described what is known as "the Causeway," and a large piece of wattle-work, which was partly exposed to view.

In reply to a question, Mr. Morland said the date of the village was fixed in this way. The people who lived there used iron for their tools and weapons, and iron was not used in this country until *circa* 200 B.C. No Roman remains or coins were found there.

Meare.

From the Lake Village the party drove to Meare, where a visit was first paid to the

Fish House.

Mr. BUCKLE, in describing the building, said it was a remarkable example of a small house of the XIV Century, and it was almost perfect. It was traditionally called the Fish House, but so far as he knew there was nothing documentary to identify it in any way. Still it seemed to be a reasonable enough description of the house. It stands right on the edge of the lake, and they knew that the chief fisherman of the Abbey of Glastonbury lived at Meare. He was one of the most important of their chief servants of whom they heard accounts from time to time in the records, and that was supposed to be the house in which he lived and which also formed his office. It had this peculiarity, that there was no internal communication between the ground and upper floors. The ground floor seemed

to be intended for the business department, where he kept his tackle, etc., and the upper floor was the dwelling place. The front door of the house was in the middle of the wall, and was presumably approached by a stone flight of steps. The upper part of the house consisted of two rooms, one small and one large, and the two together made the whole of the fisherman's cottage. It was a fine example of a superior cottage of the XIV Century. There was one ornamental window in the gable end, which had some nice tracery in it. The house was not quite complete. There was some sort of an appendage at one end which had now disappeared. For that period, however, the house must be regarded as in a very perfect condition, and it was almost unique.

The Manor House

was, by permission of the occupiers, next visited. It is in good preservation and contains a fine baronial hall on the first floor, which is reached by means of a large oak staircase.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver said the whole of the parish at one time belonged to the Abbot of Glastonbury, and this Manor House was one of his residences. The magnificent fire-place in the hall was worthy of notice. The windows were very fine. The old roof had disappeared, but otherwise the house was in very fair preservation.

The Parish Church.

The party next wended their way to the church, where they were met by the Rev. Prebendary Grant, who apologised for the absence of the Vicar, who had been obliged to go to Weston to recruit his health. His son, however, had prepared a paper about the church and its history, which would be read to them shortly.

Mr. Buckle then furnished a few particulars about the church, which he said belonged to two principal periods. The

chancel was a great deal older than the nave, and was XIV Century work. There was a great deal of interest about the tracery of the windows. The architect was certainly a person of original mind, and evidently had some idea of the direction in which the architectural style was tending at that time, for there was a little touch of Perpendicular put in on the top of an otherwise purely Decorated window. The roof of the chancel too was a little peculiar; it looked so much more like the roof of a hall than that of a church. The bulk of the nave and aisles were rebuilt in the time of Abbot Selwood at the close of the XV Century. They knew it was his doing because he had put his monogram up outside. The older church was lower than the present, and was no doubt a smaller church altogether. As to the roof, it was a good Perpendicular nave roof. There was one curious feature, and that was that the carpenter had left his name, "John Jackman," there. It was on a stone corbel in the south aisle. The position of the rood loft was clearly marked, and there was a very fine XV Century stone pulpit, to which he called special attention.

Mr. H. R. Bussell, son of the Vicar, then read the following paper:—

Notes on the History of Meare.

It would, I am afraid, be impossible to put before this Society anything like a coherent sketch of the history of this parish, within the few minutes which I am allowed, and therefore I must ask you to be a "little blind" to some of my omissions, and trust you will agree that it is better at the present moment merely to endeavour to bring to your recollection some of the more important of its features.

Although at one time entirely overrun by the sea, and this well within the limits of history, the gradual retreat of the waters led eventually to the formation in this district of three islands—Ferlingmere, Westeie, and Godeneie; now known as

Meare, Westhay, and Godney, respectively. These islands, together constituting the Manor of Meare, are stated to have been granted by Cenwealch, the seventh King of Wessex, to Berthwald, Abbot of Glastonbury and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 670.

In Domesday the manor is entered as one of the possessions of the Abbey, being described as follows :—

"To the Manor of Glastonbury adjoins an island which is called Mere, where are 60 acres of land. The arable is one carucate, and there are 10 fishermen, and 3 fisheries, which pay 20 pence, and 6 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood, and two arpents of vineyard. It is worth 20 shillings."

The next record is contained in Bishop Drokensford's Register, one of the extracts from which informs us that the church was dedicated by that bishop on the 7th August, 1323, "at the petition of Adam [de Sodbury], Abbot of Glastonbury, and John de Bourne, Vicar, in honour of the B.V.M., All Saints, and especially St. Benignus, Confessor." The particular mention of St. Benignus in connection with this building would appear to support the circumstantial statements of the Abbey chroniclers, when they declare that that saint was actually buried in this place, though it should be noted that the traditional date of his death and presumed burial took place at least a century before this spot passed into the hands of the Abbey under the alleged grant.

The portions of this building which were dedicated by Bishop Drokensford in 1323, and which still remain, are the chancel and the tower. These may have been the work of Abbot Kent, who built the adjoining Manor House, and who ruled the affairs of the Abbey from 1291 to 1303. There was, however, a substantial building here in 1292, which was valued at the sum of 6½ marks, and we cannot doubt but that a still earlier building existed; for it is impossible to imagine that the pious monks would leave the spiritual welfare of our ten fishermen quite uncared for, even though, like the first Chris-

tian Church in Britain, their place of worship were but a precarious structure of wood and wattles. The present nave and aisles are the work of Abbot Selwood, as evidenced by his monogram in the parapet over the south aisle, and date from the latter half of XV Century, the pulpit being of the same period. The vestry was built on to the chancel in 1823, by the Rev. William Phelps, the author of *The History of Somerset*, and a former vicar of this parish.

It is most unfortunate that the two features of this building, which Collinson in his *History* finds particularly worthy of note, should both have disappeared. One of these was "the very fine old painted glass" in the east window of the north aisle, which was removed about the beginning of the last century, because the churchwardens of the time considered that it had a tendency to make the church dark! The other feature was "an ancient painting," which filled up the whole of the great arch which divides the nave from the belfry, on the top of which was the cross triumphant in the clouds, surrounded by a number of the celestial host, sounding instruments of music. I may add that under this symbolical choir was formerly appropriately situated the old singing gallery, where the village orchestra indulged in those "quaint symphonic flights" on the hautboy, the double-bass, and the bassoon, which rendered them famous in their day and unforgotten in our own.

With regard to the Manor House (which has just been visited), it was first of all built by Abbot Kent, about the year 1300, but seems to have been afterwards almost entirely re-constructed by Abbot Sodbury, the Wykeham of this locality, and then restored again by Abbot Bere. But here, too, there was also an earlier building, of which no trace is left; for, in 1252, Abbot Michael Ambresbury, having ruled over the Abbey for eighteen years, and being desirous, as he said, "of giving up the employment of Martha, and of removing himself into Mary's repose," was permitted by the monks, in consequence of the high esteem in which they held

him, not only to retain a set of rooms within the precincts at Glastonbury, but also to have their country house at Meare as a residence for the remainder of his life.

In Abbot Bere's Terrier, which was made after a personal perambulation of the whole of the Abbey estate, in 1517, this house is described as "a very handsome and ample Manor House, founded long ago, but adorned by the present Abbot with new chambers, with stews, fisheries, and orchards within the precincts of the manor." It is also mentioned by the Commissioners in their Report to Henry VIII, after the dissolution of the monastery, as containing a "fair large hall, 8 fair chambers, a proper chapel, kitchen, buttery, and pantry, and all offices suitable. Finally," they say, "the house is fair for a man of worship," adding, however, with a touch of candour, that "the *air* thereof is not very *wholesome*, saving to such as have continued *long* therein."

In 1547 the Manor House, together with the rest of the manor of Meare, passed to the great Duke of Somerset; but on his attainder it, of course, once more reverted to the Crown. In 1684 it was again in the hands of the Dukes of Somerset, and so remained till the year 1758; but since that time it has often changed owners, and has eventually become very much sub-divided.

These few notes would not be complete without some reference to the famous "Mere Pool," and the ancient Fish-house upon its shore. The latter building also dates from the time of Abbot Sodbury, and was the residence of an official or officials connected with the fisheries, and also used as a store-house for dried and salted fish. It may at one time, perhaps, have been inhabited by the Robert Malerbe, a water-bailiff and head boatman, whose duty it was to pilot the Lord Abbot from Meare to Glastonbury, or Brent, or Butleigh, or Nyland, or Godney, or wherever he wished to go by water. The pool itself was fed by three rivers from the east, and was from 400 to 500 acres in extent. It contained a "great abundance of

pikes, tenches, roaches, and eels, and of divers other kinds of fishes;" while on its reedy banks, and in the woods of Stileway and Westhay, were to be found the nests and breeding-places of great numbers of swans, herons, pheasants, geese, duck, and other wild-fowl. It was, indeed, never completely drained until quite modern times. So late as 1765 we find in the Churchwardens' Accounts, that John Warfield, the sexton, was paid 1s. 6d. for "*rowing* the church-clock from Glaston;" while at the beginning of the XIX Century the two places were connected only by a bridle-path, passing through a ford at Cold Harbour.[1] In 1836, when Mr. Phelps was vicar, he says that there were then 3,000 acres of bog in the parish, and it may be gauged from this how long, arduous, and, happily, at length *successful*, the task of the Drainage Commissioners has been.

It is a matter for regret that the owner of the Fish-house still continues to refrain from taking any steps towards the preservation of its fabric, and this in spite of the excellent example which has been set him by this Society. At the same time, and in conclusion, one cannot but regard with pleasure the general fact that, from their position in this remote part of the country, our old buildings here are practically secure from many of those evils which in other places so often involve their destruction, save alone that one contingency against which we have *no* power to contend, the silent, "unimaginable touch of *Time*."

Wedmore Church.

After leaving Meare the drive was continued to Wedmore. Here luncheon was first partaken of at the Schools, and then a move was made to the church.

(1). That travelling under these circumstances was a matter of more than ordinary difficulty we find evidence in the Parish Registers for this period—the period of the XVIII Century—where we have more than one entry of the burial of certain unhappy strangers, whose drowned bodies had been found in the neighbourhood.

Mr. BUCKLE said that the church, as in so many other cases, began by being a cruciform building, but in this case it had remained cruciform. The tower was still central, and consequently there was a great block formed of the four low and massive pillars in the middle of the church. It was the same at Yatton, Crewkerne, and other places. At the south porch there was a fine doorway, and the work in the doorway was another example of the Early Somerset style. It probably dated from the latter part of the XII Century. There was another fragment of early work in the window at the east end of the south aisle: that was XIII Century work. Besides the elegant tracery there was a cusped inner arch, making it look very rich. Since the original building of the church there had been so many additions in different places that the plan was no longer very clear. All the work round the tower was Perpendicular. The aisles were so tall that they gave a very spacious effect, but looking at the church from the west the result was unsatisfactory from the little height that the nave rose above the aisles. The setting out of the nave was peculiar. The corbels were only just above the level of the arches and just over the point of the arch. They could see the position of the rood loft quite high up. That was not the first rood loft in the church. On the other side of the tower there was provision for a rood loft low down. A chapel had been added on the south side, almost completely cut off from the body of the church. It was entered by a separate door leading out from the side of the porch. It was originally divided from the church by a wall, so that it made as it were a large pew with a large squint looking towards the altar. There were a large number of interesting things in the church of a minor character. On the north of the west tower arch there was a picture of St. Christopher, or rather there were parts of two pictures. He supposed the first picture had been there some time and was probably getting dull and worn out, so they got some other painter to paint it over again, and he

painted it very much on the same lines as the former. The body of St. Christopher was part of one painting and the head of another—that was why the head was put on in so uncomfortable an attitude. It had, however, been very well preserved, and the colouring had stood well since it had been uncovered. It was all white-washed over at one time. There was a stone altar at the end of the south aisle with the crosses on it clearly marked. The chancel showed the mark of the early building. The side arches of the chancel were worthy of special notice because of their enormous width. The north-east chapel had a very fine oak roof divided into panels, each of which contained a painting of an angel. On the outside of the church the principal features were the two towers, because the porch really formed a tower from some points of view. The tower had had one or two changes of plan. The belfry storey appeared to have been an addition. It was a belfry storey, which was used largely about Mendip, with pinnacles set on the walls, which were intended to run up through the parapet and finish clear against the sky.

Col. Bramble made a few supplementary remarks. He said first of all he would like to make a confession. Many years ago he was visiting the Church under the guidance of a former vicar, who, unfortunately, told him there had once been a spire upon the tower. This information he had embodied in a paper he had written for the Clifton Antiquarian Club. Subsequently the vicar had written him that the information was founded on a misapprehension, and that there had never been a spire. He desired to take this public opportunity of correcting the error in his paper. With regard to the double rood loft there were at least two other instances in the county—one at Axbridge and another at Crewkerne—both like Wedmore, cruciform churches. The tradition at Axbridge was that they used to have miracle plays performed there. The south porch was very interesting indeed. There were two upper storeys, in the same way as at Edington

in Wiltshire, and Wraxall in Somerset. But the lower stage of Wedmore, as at Wraxall, was originally without a floor, and contained one of the "porch galleries" which were common in that neighbourhood, to which, however, they were almost entirely confined. The canopied niche, which they saw over the doorway inside the church, was until recent years *outside*, looking southward, and stood over the gallery. There was a peculiar niche or loop higher up in the same wall, which might have been a place of observation for the caretaker, or simply for the purpose of giving light. Then, again, there was a very interesting little monument, formerly lying inside the stone altar at the end of the south aisle but now removed to the south of the tower. It consisted of a cross with a female head with flowing hair confined by a fillet, apparently a monument to a child. Some years ago the face had scaled off, and, at the speaker's suggestion, it was refixed by the then vicar, the Rev. Sydenham Hervey. There was another interesting monument in the north chapel. When he was there some thirty years ago it was in a different position and much more elevated. On it was a brass to one of the Hodges family, dated 1630, and was the latest military brass he knew of in England. The effigy was habited in a buff coat, breeches, and high boots, but still retained the little gorget of plate—the small remnant of armour which was formerly worn by officers in our own service, and was still retained by French officers. He carried in his right hand a short hunting spear, and wore the earliest example with which the speaker was acquainted of a sword, with the modern form of hilt.

The registers of the church dated from 1611.

Mark Church.

Leaving Wedmore, the drive was continued to the village of Mark, where the church was inspected.

Mr. Buckle, in describing the building, said it was now nearly all Perpendicular work, but it was built on the lines of

an earlier church. The wall on the south side was an early structure, and the south doorway was also of the Early English type, while the whole appearance of the nave suggested that it was Early English, converted into Perpendicular. Referring to the arches, he said the thickness of the wall on one side was due to its age, and when part of it was cut, in order to add a chapel, it was found necessary to put in arches of a much greater thickness than was used when a new arcade was put up on the other side, in order to add a north chapel. These arches were also of a late date, and were put in at a time when builders wanted to keep their pillars as small as they could, and it would be noticed that the pillars which carried the two arches were no thicker than the other pillars, although they had to carry a thicker wall. The church had a nice wagon roof to the nave, with a row of richly carved figures as corbels at the bottom of the ribs ; but the north aisle, which was subsequently added, had got a magnificent roof, divided up into small square panels, treated for the most part with tracery or other carving, and a rich cornice. The same pattern roof occurred in the north porch, but in that case a plain white-washed ceiling had been put underneath the oak ceiling, and, except where it was torn down in one place, they saw nothing of that ceiling. That porch was very similar to the porch at Wedmore, although it had not got a tower over it. There was one corbel left, which probably had to do with the support of the gallery there. The side chapels of the chancel seemed to be later additions. The Perpendicular font had a row of angels round the base of the bowl. The screen which separated the east end from the rest of the church was made up of various fragments, and part of the structure appeared to be portions of a mediæval screen, with which was mixed some Jacobean carving. The other screen, on the south side, seemed to be altogether of a later date. Inside the chapel on the south side there were some plain oak benches. In the chancel were four figures of the Evangelists, placed one

at each end of the stalls. These were Renaissance figures, which appeared to have been brought from abroad. The outside of the church was decidedly fine, and there was a good tower, with the usual changes of plan as it rose. The lower part of the tower, until the belfry stage was reached, was of one design. The pinnacle belonged to another date and different ideas of finish.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver read a few notes on the church which had been written by Mr. A. H. Giles, of Weston-super-Mare, one of the members of the Society.

The following brief description of Mark—his native place—is taken from the diary of the late Rev. J. A. Giles :—

"He who has read Fielding's novel of *Tom Jones* will remember that the writer mentions Mark as the place in which the 'Man of Mark' was born. It is situated not far inland from the angle of the county formed by the coasts of the Bristol Channel—four miles south-east of Burnham, nine miles to the east of Bridgwater, two miles westward from Blackford, and ten miles from the city of Wells. The whole neighbourhood is an extensive plain, through which run three rivers—the Axe, the Brue, and the Parret ; all three Celtic names ; earlier, no doubt, than either Romans, Saxons, or Normans. The greater part of this wide plain was marshy and liable to floods when I was a child, and probably was covered by the sea, many hundreds of years ago, as far as the Mendip Hills, and the high land which runs from Wells along by Glastonbury and Polden Hill, to the Quantock Hills beyond Bridgwater to the west.

"It has been said that this parish derives its name from the Evangelist, St. Mark ; but the church is not dedicated to that saint, and I am more inclined to refer the name to the Anglo-Saxon name *Mearc*, a boundary ; but in the absence of written evidence it is impossible to speak with certainty on such matters.

"The church is a fine specimen of the Perpendicular style

of architecture which prevailed in the reigns of the Lancastrian Kings of England—Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI. In the churchyard stands an old cross. There are no other antiquities worth seeing, as far as I know, in all the parish.

"Of High Hall, once an ancient edifice just beyond and opposite to the bridge over the rhine, only a small outhouse remains, now a public-house, and bearing no trace of its former condition. It was once a fishing seat for the Abbots of Glastonbury, who came down thither in their barges—perhaps along the present rhine, or at all events by some water-course running through the marsh land lying between Mark and the town where the Abbey is situated. There is a tradition that one of the Abbots feasted a King of England in High Hall, and the name 'King's Way' is still given to a road or lane running off at right angles from the street between High Hall and the parish church, and leading towards Cross and Winscombe. Also the name of King's Hill is given to a field on which is a knoll about six feet high, in Southwick Street, and not far from Southwick House,[1] belonging also formerly to my family."

The property called "High Hall" belonged to my ancestors for at least three generations, and it is clear from deeds in my possession that the ancient edifice was pulled down in the year 1668.

The following account of the churches of Mark and Wedmore was written in a letter to his brother, Dr. Giles, by Mr. Charles E. Giles, one of the founders of our Society (*vide* Vol. xxxv, p. 5, of the *Proceedings*):—

"Mark church was originally one of three chapelries, the other two being Blackford and Chapel Allerton, depending on Wedmore church, called in the vernacular a quarter cathedral, probably from *Quatre*, it being cruciform, and in heraldry *quartered*, being used. These chapels were probably small

(1). Southwick House was pulled down many years ago.

churches of the thirteenth century. Allerton certainly was so: having been rebuilt by me, I can testify to the date. Blackford was destroyed by fire many years ago. Mark was reconstructed in the XV Century, in the same manner as were more than half of the smaller Somersetshire churches, viz., by first of all rebuilding the western part of the nave and adding a tower; then rebuilding the eastern part, which until then was retained, because the tower generally stood in that part, and was required for the bells until the new tower was complete. Then the old aisles (if there were any) were altered or rebuilt; and if only one existed, a second was added, and finally the chancel was altered, not rebuilt. Thus the south porch (once detached) and chancel walls are of the XIII Century, and the south aisle seems to have been first added; or perhaps the whole south aisle and porch were built at once, but the XIII Century archway was retained; the north aisle being here the last and richest part, including the stair turret to the rood loft, and the rood loft itself, with the wood-work of the interior. The roof is one of the best in the county, and equal to almost any in England for its size. I think my grandfather, John Giles, is responsible for removing the (perhaps less rich) roof of the north aisle, which was no doubt decayed, and putting up what was at that time thought to be a great work, but which Douglas Giles[1] used smilingly to describe as David in top-boots, playing on the harp. Did our grandfather also remove the certainly splendid rood screen and loft? If so, are any fragments still remaining in any of the farm houses at Mark?[2]

"Wedmore church was built or rebuilt in the XIII Century, by the masons who built Wells Cathedral nave (not the west front), and who did much of the work at Glastonbury

(1). Late Archdeacon of Stowe.

(2). It seems likely that C. E. G's grandfather's grandfather restored the roof of the nave, as his name (William Giles) and that of his fellow churchwarden (George Morse) are painted on the ceiling, with the date, 1756.

Abbey. No doubt Mark church was then built. Wells Cathedral west front is exceptional and foreign, being in the new style introduced first at Canterbury Cathedral, from Sens, by William of Sens; which style afterwards spread over England, modified only by native workmen and traditions. Wells nave and Glastonbury are native work, peculiar to Somerset, and very fine."

After the inspection of the church, tea was partaken of in the vicarage grounds, and the return journey was made to Glastonbury, which was reached about seven o'clock.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Thursday, the third and concluding day of the proceedings, was again devoted to excursions in another direction, the party numbering about eighty. The unsettled weather at the start, which was responsible for the diminution in the numbers, soon became more favourable, and throughout the day the drive proved to be of a most enjoyable description. Leaving the George Hotel at 9.30, and passing the Abbey Barn, the first halt was made at Ponter's Ball.

The Rev. Prebendary GRANT described this spot as a British earthwork, about 15ft. high, surrounded by a ditch, and it formed a protection against invasion to Glastonbury. Its name was a corruption of Pontis Vallum.

West Pennard Church.

The drive was continued to West Pennard Church, the vicar of which is the Rev. Prebendary Gresley, formerly vicar of St. Andrew's, Taunton, who was unable to meet the visitors, he being at the time on a holiday in Norway. In his absence the Rev. G. H. Bown, of St. Andrew's, Taunton, was present to give any information.

GLASTONBURY TOR.

From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.

Mr. BUCKLE, in describing the main points of interest in the church, remarked that not only had it been a gradual rise along the roadway leading to the church, but in addition to there being several steps, the floor continued to slope right up to the east end of the church. The levels of the window slopes were on a slant, and in the same way the levels of the capitals of the arcade were more or less parallel to the floor line. The roof of the south aisle seemed to be put on a level, with the unfortunate result that the east end of the aisle seemed to be quite low, compared with the west end. Outside it had just the same effect. It was a rather curious church in some ways, the arcades being set out in such very strange fashion. The two arcades were built at different dates, and the building appeared to have been begun at the building of the tower. Probably before the tower was erected the church consisted of a plain nave and chancel, and when the tower was built the beginning was made of the arcade on the north side. He pointed out that the west portion had the same style as the west arch. If they followed the lines up to the top of the capital, they would see the sudden change where the arch was put on, as the arch did not fit at all. The whole of the north arcade and the chancel arch were worked in the same detail and done at the same time; so that it rather looked as if no south aisle had been intended at the beginning of the rebuilding, but that by the time the chancel arch was built it was determined to have the second aisle. The first arcade consisted of four arches of equal width, but the arcade on the south side was totally different. The first pillar from the east on the south side was a good deal further west than the first pillar on the north side. Then there came rather a narrow arch, and next a wider one, opposite the door, and finally a little arch next the tower. As regarded the wide arch at the east end, it was another matter. That seemed to point to there having been a chantry chapel before the south aisle was built. It was a church which was built very much by degrees, although

it was all Perpendicular in style. The windows showed very great variety. As a result of the projection of the turret staircase, the west window of the north aisle could not be got nearer to the centre of the aisle. He pointed out how the two sides of the window were different in plan, so that the light should come as far as possible into the church. The doorway occupied the space of two lights of one side window. The clerestory windows were also rather peculiar, being filled in with something which looked more like Decorated tracery than anything else, and these windows must be of a later date. In one side window was some painted glass, representing a Prince of Wales; but the piece of glass was a curious mixture of old and new, and was certainly not intended for that position; for the glass which was there was a great deal wider than the original width of the window, which had been cut away to make room for it. The leading figure was a copy of the glass in a church at Great Malvern, and was of the same design. The original glass represented Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry the Seventh. The screen of the church was an old one.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver remarked that the Manor House which they had passed, on coming out of Glastonbury, was built by Abbot Selwood, but there was not much of the original building left, so they had not lost very much in not visiting it.

The Communion vessels, consisting of a chalice, dated 1610, and a tankard, silver gilt, of the time of James the First, were beautiful specimens of workmanship, and were inspected with much interest. The Registers dated from 1673. In the churchyard was an old cross.

Mr. Buckle, speaking of the cross, said that, although the head had been lost, it was a very fine shaft. On the three sides were represented the emblems of the Passion, and on the fourth side was a monogram; it appeared to be that of Richard Bere, Abbot of Glastonbury. Remarking on the exterior of

the church, Mr. Buckle pointed out the difference between the ordinary XV Century parapet, and that used in the XVI Century. The tower was exceedingly beautiful, and its timber spire was covered with lead. As in the famous Chesterfield example, the timber of West Pennard spire was newly cut, and having been then covered with lead, it was subject to enormous changes of temperature. The result of that was that the whole of the spire had got a corkscrew twist. That was the cause of the much more twisted spire of the church at Chesterfield. It was simply the result of the natural movement of green oak exposed to the variation of temperature. Mr. Buckle called attention to the lower part of the tower wall, with its uniform freestone finish. He believed that it was historically known that that facing was put there towards the end of the XVIII Century, in order to make a tennis court. They knew the Somerset folk had been fond of playing at fives.

Baltonsborough Church.

After leaving West Pennard, West Bradley, which was down on the programme, had to be omitted, in order to keep an appointment for luncheon at one o'clock, at Butleigh Court. The next stop was accordingly made at Baltonsborough, where the church was visited.

Mr. Buckle again acted as *cicerone*, observing that the church in one respect was a rather remarkable one, for they had there a thing which was very rarely found—a complete design for a new church of the XV Century. There seemed to be nothing whatever left of the previous building; but, on the other hand, there had been no alteration of the fabric since, with the exception of the addition of a modern vestry. It was so rare that a XV Century architect had a chance of designing a new church, that it was a matter of interest. The width and openness of the nave of the building was interesting.

It had been suggested that the walls might be Norman, judging by the nave ; but he did not see the slightest ground for supposing that at all. The tower, nave, and chancel were of the same date. There was considerable elaboration of the roof in the chancel which was wanting in the nave. A feature of the nave roof were the additional ornaments supplied for the rood screen. Of course, there was a great difference between the church now and the original building, as the great rood screen was missing. The windows in the chancel were more elaborate than in the nave, and in the east window on the south side of the chancel the window ledge was brought down a good deal lower, so as to form a base for the *sedilia.* That church was built just like the church at West Pennard, with the floor on a slope from the west end upwards to the east end. The tower was very simple in character, built with the church. The belfry storey had been cut about to allow two openings, besides the original windows, which was the habit of the XVIII Century, as they apparently thought there was not sufficient opening to allow the sound of the bells to be heard. Another striking feature of the church was that the original seats remained. They were perfect in number on both sides, and, as in so many instances of old seats, the fronts and backs rise a little higher than the ends did above the top of the ordinary levels of the seats. There was also attached to one of the seats a "penance stool," which was a subsequent addition. It was apparently placed there, in the centre of the nave, where any member of the congregation who did not know how to behave elsewhere was brought out by the churchwardens, to sit in view of the congregation until he could behave better. The tower had a small spire, if it could be called such, and at the church they had been obliged to miss at West Bradley, there was another small spire. That was a little church, like Baltonsborough, consisting of a west tower, nave, and chancel.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver remarked that the top of the

churchyard cross, representing the crucifixion, was old; the rest was new.

The Registers dated from the year 1537.

Butleigh Church.

From Baltonsborough the drive was continued through picturesque country to the pretty village of Butleigh, where the church was the first object of inspection.

Mr. Buckle remarked that there was not very much to be said about the sacred building, because, as they would perceive, a great part of it was quite new; including the aisle and the two transepts from the tower. The old part of the church consisted of the nave and the porch, the central tower and chancel; and all the outgrowths were quite modern. The plan of the original church was Norman, with a central tower, without transepts; which was the ordinary form of a small Norman church in country districts. At the entrance to the church porch there were some very curious jambs to the door, and as to what date they belonged to he did not pretend to say. They had been considered to be Saxon; at any rate, they had an early appearance about them. The arch above them was of very much subsequent date. There might be Norman masonry in the massive central tower; but what was seen in the pillars was XIV Century work, and the nave and chancel seemed to be entirely of the same date. The two windows near the door were ancient. There was a large Perpendicular window inserted over the west door, and it contained a few fragments of ancient glass at the top. There was the Glastonbury shield at the left hand. In the chancel was one old bench end left standing, which was now put on one side; otherwise the whole of the furniture of the church was, he believed, modern. There were some modern monuments to the Neville and the Grenville families. In the stalls of the chancel were two bench ends of the same pattern.

The Vicar, the Rev. G. W. Berkeley, gave some additional particulars respecting the church, stating that one of the transepts was built in 1608, by Christopher Simcox, who was the son of Thomas Simcox. He believed that it was built as a family burial place. In the north-west corner of the church was a Jacobean monument to Thomas Simcox, but at the restoration of the church it was removed to the chancel. In 1850, when the church was completely renovated, the monument was taken out altogether ; but through the action of the squire it was put back. The roof was quite modern. In 1750 there was an order in vestry to rebuild the roof in elm, because of the scarcity of oak. In 1728 the present bell cage was put up, and in 1758 the clock was put in the tower, and cost £19 19s. In the Court House was a drawing of the chancel as it appeared when the Dean of Windsor came into the property, at the beginning of the XIX Century. The Registers were not of much interest, but one of them was kept in the vicarage some years ago, and used by the then vicar's daughter as a copy book, because the name of Agatha was scribbled all over it. The Registers dated from 1578, and the one which had been used as a copy book by the young lady before mentioned was inspected with much interest.

Luncheon at Butleigh Court.

By the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Neville-Grenville, the party were afterwards entertained to luncheon at Butleigh Court, which adjoins the church. After the repast,

The Rev. F. W. Weaver apologised for the absence of the Dean of Wells, the President, and also Col. Bramble. On behalf of the Society he heartily thanked Mr. and Mrs. Neville-Grenville for the warm welcome they had given to their guests, and for their kind hospitality. He thought he might say that they were all *bonâ fide* archæologists. The members would

understand what was meant by that allusion ; as it was sometimes urged against them that they went in merely for delightful picnics and luncheons. Mr. Weaver added that he was happy to introduce to the company one of their latest members —their host—who, he was pleased to announce, had joined the Society. Mr. Neville-Grenville had a very strong objection to their calling it a "Somersetshire" Society, as he contended it ought to be called "Somerset." The speaker informed Mr. Neville-Grenville that the members had had a discussion on the subject during the proceedings, and Mr. Taylor, of Banwell, who was a great authority on the subject, had expressed the opinion that there was a good deal to be said on both sides. In conclusion, Mr. Weaver, on behalf of the Society, and in his own name, offered their sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Neville-Grenville for the very hospitable way in which they had received them.

Mr. Neville-Grenville, on behalf of his wife and himself, said that it had given them both very much pleasure to receive them that day as their guests. It was perfectly true that he had at last joined the Society ; but he had always said, years ago, that he would not join until they knew their proper name. The fact was, Somerset was not a "shire," and had never been a shire. A shire, as he understood it, was a part which was "sheered" off from another district ; but Somerset was always a place of its own. As regarded archæological research, he mentioned that he had done a little of that himself in cider-making ; for cider-making went back long before the Somerset Archæological Society was founded.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver next proposed votes of thanks to those who, by their efforts and services, had helped to make the excursions so pleasant. He thanked the clergy of the various churches they had visited for their kindness ; also the owners and occupiers of manor houses inspected ; Mr. and Mrs. Austin, for their hospitality on Tuesday afternoon ; and likewise Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark, who were to entertain

them to tea that afternoon. He also thanked the Rev. Canon Scott Holmes for his interesting lecture on Glastonbury Abbey; Mr. Morland, for his remarks on the Lake Village; also Mr. Buckle, who had been good enough to come there again and give them his valuable services; likewise the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society; and to the Rev. Prebendary Grant, the Local Secretary, who had given both Mr. Gray and himself a great deal of help. He coupled with the vote the names of Mr. Buckle and Mr. Grant, who were present.

The vote was heartily passed, and

Mr. Buckle and Mr. Grant suitably acknowledged the compliment.

The Rev. Prebendary Grant proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. F. W. Weaver, remarking that it had been chiefly through his exertions and energy, and also those of Mr. Gray, with whose name he coupled the vote of thanks, that the proceedings and excursions had been so successful.

This vote was also heartily accorded, and

The Rev. F. W. Weaver, in responding, remarked that it had been a real pleasure to him to do what he had done, and he was happy to think that the meeting had been a success.

Mr. H. St. George Gray also responded, observing that he merely looked upon it as his duty—and a very pleasant one—to do the best he could for the Society in every way.

The interior of Butleigh Court and the beautiful grounds of the mansion were afterwards inspected, under the guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Neville-Grenville.

Ivythorne Manor House, in the neighbourhood, an interesting building of the XV Century, was the next object of interest visited, and the proceedings were brought to a close with a halt at Street, where Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark kindly entertained the party to tea, and were afterwards heartily thanked for their hospitality.

After tea, the members met at the Street Museum, and were received by Mr. William Clark, Mr. Frank Clark, Mr.

Roger Clark (Secretary), Mr. Alfred Gillett, and other gentlemen interested in the Museum.

Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., F.G.S., was requested to say a few words in explanation. He pointed out that the Museum, and the cases, had been provided by Mr. W. S. Clark, and also some of the specimens; that a set of duplicates had been presented by the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History); that Dr. George J. Hinde, F.R.S., had presented a series of N. American Palæozoic fossils, all carefully named; that the greater portion of the collection had been presented by Mr. Alfred Gillett, who had also devoted some years of work to the naming and arrangement of the whole of the Museum specimens. Mr. Gillett had also given £100 to be invested, and the interest used to buy books or necessary fittings for the cases. The collection comprised a number of Lias Marine Saurians, framed and mounted upon the walls; a collection of cave-remains and flint implements; a series of recent shells (named and arranged); a series of named fossils, stratigraphically arranged and labelled according to their formations; an excellent collection of minerals, and various other objects of interest. The Museum also possessed a collection of stuffed and mounted Birds, in a separate room. In this room was also preserved a machine of a most elaborate character, invented by one of Mr. Clark's ancestors, for the manufacture of Latin verses. Mr. Frank Clark mentioned that on one occasion it had produced a verse much approved by the Society of Friends, namely, "Long *Meeting* tends to sleep."

After a hearty vote of thanks was given to Dr. Henry Woodward for his explanation of the Museum, the members dispersed to their homes, after a most enjoyable Meeting.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the Year 1902.

SINCE the last Report, a considerable amount of general progress has been effected, especially with regard to the "Walter Collection." Endeavours have been made to augment, as far as possible, the educational value of the specimens that have been dealt with.

An increasing interest in the Museum is manifest, and it is gratifying to be able to record that the attendance of visitors, —including members,—during the year has greatly exceeded anything previously recorded, the total reaching 7,444; an increase over 1901 of 47 per cent. The following is a Table of the number of visitors to Taunton Castle Museum during the last ten years :—

Year.	No. of Visitors.	Year.	No. of Visitors.
1893	5,539	1898	5,082
1894	5,317	1899	4,978
1895	4,964	1900	4,740
1896	4,610	1901	5,047
1897	5,236	1902	7,444

The greater part of the year has been occupied by work in connection with the large donation made in December, 1901, by Mr. W. W. Walter. Owing to the fact that arrangements were made for temporary assistance, etc., most of this work was accomplished before the Opening Ceremony, on May 21st. Every specimen—and there are some hundreds—was firstly cleaned, preservatives being applied and repairs effected where necessary. A large proportion of the objects have been ticketed in white oil-paint; others were written on in indelible ink :

neatly printed labels have been glued on to all fragments of pottery; and other specimens were found better adapted for 'tie-on' labels. The collection has been arranged in series as far as possible. Some of the cases were made at the expense of the Society, but others, of deal, forming part of the gift, were stained and varnished, and adapted to the sizes of the tables on which they were fixed and to the requirements of the collection. Full details of the contents and arrangement of the collection will be found in Part II, p. 24.

During the autumn all the new accessions—other than the "Walter Collection"—have been ticketed and put into their proper series; and, as will be seen on pp. 66—80, they far exceed in number the miscellaneous donations of previous years.

The objects comprising the "Stradling Collection," detailed on pp. 81—87, have been removed from the old glazed cases in which they have remained for thirty-five years, and separately ticketed in white oil-paint, the greater part filling gaps in the existing series in the Museum.

The "Monmouth Relics" have been brought together into one case, and some have been permanently ticketed. Photographs of the buckle, button, and Hispano-Moresque dish have been added since the removal of the originals by the owner (p. 81).

Other miscellaneous work has been effected in the Great Hall. The Egyptian shells, presented by Mr. E. Scarlett in 1901, have been shown in one case: in another, bones of the Moa (*Dinornis maximus*), the great extinct bird of New Zealand; to which series a photograph has been added, showing the relative sizes of Man and the Moa. The minerals from the Brendon Hills, Blue Anchor and the Quantocks, presented by Mr. Spencer G. Perceval in 1871, have been cleaned and re-arranged. The coal fossils from Writhlington, Radstock, Bath, have been cleaned and ticketed with small printed labels. The chalk fossils from Chard, presented by Mr. Northcote W. Spicer in 1862, have been identified and com-

mented upon, through the kindness of Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S., and ticketed by the Curator.

In the Great Hall have also been exhibited, in a wall case, temporarily, the large gift of 'Elton Ware' from Sir Edmund H. Elton, Bart. (p. 78), and the donation of some fine work in Cornish marbles from Mr. F. T. J. Haynes (p. 79).

Considerable attention in the scientific world has just been drawn to the remains of the Cave Hyæna in Taunton Museum from the Somerset Caves, from the fact that many of the best specimens, covering nine plates, have been figured in Vol. lvi, 1902, of the Palæontographical Society.

In the Norman Keep a certain amount of re-arrangement has taken place, especially with regard to the series of caligraphy, coins, tokens, casts of the seals of the Kings and Queens of England, keys, charms and amulets. The ticketing of the Bronze implements series in white oil-paint, commenced in 1901, has been completed. All the implements of the Stone Age, including many recent additions (see pp. 66—70), have received like attention. As the Keep is about to be slightly repaired and repainted, something approaching permanent re-arrangement of the archæological series will probably be effected during 1903.

Several of the Roman remains in this room and in the "Walter Collection" have been photographed by the Curator, and will be reproduced in two quarto plates in the forthcoming *Victoria History of Somerset.*

The Bronze Age cist from Culbone has been removed from the Entrance Hall, where it presented a somewhat incongruous appearance, to a well-lighted recess on the staircase; and the drinking-vessel and skeleton, forming part of the 'find,' have been exhibited in a case beside the cist and model. The Kewstoke reliquary is now shown in a glass shade on the Entrance Hall table.

Beyond the permanent ticketing of a few objects, time has not permitted of anything further being done in the Ethnographical Room.

Nothing very striking has been done in the Library, but as the long list of additions (pp. 88—97) indicates, a considerable amount of cataloguing has been necessary ; and some hundreds of volumes have been cut. The Manuscript Library Catalogue has been continued, but little progress has been made owing to a heavy year's work in connection with the Museum. Forty volumes of the publications of Societies have been bound, including fourteen volumes of the *Index Library* presented by Rev. F. W. Weaver.

H. St. George Gray.

December 31st, 1902.

Additions to the Museum

During the Year 1902.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

Purchased from the discoverer, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham, Kent.

THREE specimens of flint implements, of the so-called *Eolithic Stone Age*, from the Chalk Plateau of Kent. Localities :—Two from Ash, near Ightham, 520 feet above sea-level; one from Branshatch, near Ightham.

At the time of the first discovery of these so-called Plateau types, there was much hesitation in accepting their artificial character; but since Mr. Harrison has discovered some 4,000 specimens, and definite design appears to have been shewn in the frequent repetition of the same form, etc., they are now generally accepted by many of the formerly sceptical scientists, as exhibiting, in a greater or less degree, the handiwork of man. From the study of numerous specimens of this period, Mr. Lewis Abbott, F.G.S, states that an unbroken sequence of development is clearly shewn. Doubtless, Nature claims the greater part of the work, but Plateau man becomes a real thing if the chipping of the worked edges is accepted as the work of man, after careful examination from various points of view. These so-called implements are generally smaller than those of the succeeding Palæolithic period. The natural 'bark' of the stone is frequently seen, and the stone is heavily patinated and of a deep ochreous colour. This so-called Plateau group of implements, of course, ante-dates the present structure of the Weald of Kent, and the Palæolithic types are not found in association with the *Eoliths*. Ightham is favourably situated as a wonderful centre of traces of man's age, as within a short distance of this place specimens of all the various stages of man's antiquity have been found. "Eolithic"="Dawn of the Stone Age."—*H. St. G. G.*

Presented by Dr. Colley March, F.S.A., Portesham.

Three pieces of chert with natural chippings, from Portesham, for comparison with the so-called 'Eolithic' implements from the Chalk Plateau of Kent.

Large collection presented by Mr. Thos. Leslie, Taunton.

Palæolithic Period.—From the bed of the Yarty stream, tributary of the River Axe, Otterford parish, Blackdown Hills, Somerset :—An ovate, ochreous, chert implement, 8in. long. Two ochreous, chert implements, similar to the so-called 'body-stones' of the 'Eolithic' period from the Chalk Plateau of Kent ; from the somewhat squared butt-end, the median ridges on one face extend in a curved form (in opposite directions in these two specimens) ; the edges, which terminate in a point, conform more or less to the line of the median ridges, and present on one side a convex form, on the other a concave shape.

From Staple Fitzpaine, near Taunton.—Three implements.

From Orchard Portman, near Taunton.—Three implements.

From near Castle Neroche.—One implement.

From Trull.—A small unfinished implement.

From Shoreditch, two miles S.S.E. of Taunton.—Two implements, both of somewhat ovate form, one being 8½in. long.

From Cheddon Fitzpaine, near Taunton.—Three implements, consisting of a borer, and two hollow-scrapers.

From Cotlake Hill, near Taunton.—Hammerstone, ? age.

From the Broome Gravels, near Axminster.—One implement of ochreous chert.

Neolithic Period, and later.—From Norton Camp, near Taunton.—Seven implements, including two small circular scrapers, two end-scrapers, and a borer.

From Cotlake Hill, near Taunton.—Two small implements.

From Weymouth.—Eleven implements, including a saw, and eight end-scrapers.

From Windmill Hill, Avebury, N. Wilts.—One hundred

implements and worked flakes, including :—Nine arrowheads (complete and incomplete), of the leaf-shaped, triangular, and barbed and tanged varieties ; the cutting-end (oblique edge) of a chipped and partly polished celt ; top of another ; portion of another ; fourteen specimens which may be classed as 'knives' ; a combined end- and side-scraper, of a 'hooked' variety and finely worked ;[1] some fabricators ; 32 end-scrapers of various forms ; six borers ; 24 flints, more or less spheroidal, consisting of hammerstones, cores and sling-stones ; a discoidal sarcen rubber ;[2] etc.

From Keem's Field, Avebury, N. Wilts.—Twenty-one implements and worked flakes, including :—Greater part of a chipped celt ; eight end-scrapers ; two large borers ; four cores and sling-stones ; fabricators, etc.

From Manner's Field, Wootton Bassett, N. Wilts.—Four implements, including a barbed and tanged chipped arrowhead, and a hollow-scraper.

From Wootton Bassett.—A large chipped and polished hammerstone.

A spherical piece of Ham Hill stone from Haselbury, near Crewkerne.

With one or two exceptions only, the whole of the above-mentioned have been picked up on the surface, from time to time, by the donor.

Found in September, 1902, by Messrs. T. Leslie and H. St. G. Gray, in company.

Palæolithic Implements.—From the bed of the Yarty stream, Blackdown Hills (see p. 67) :—Well-formed, ochreous, chert

(1). A precisely similar implement from Skerry, in the Braid, Ireland, is figured in the *Journ. Ryl. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, Vol. xxviii, 1898, p. 375, fig. 7, No. 3.

(2). A discoidal rubber of quartzite, precisely similar, was found at the Culbin Sands, Elginshire, and is figured in the *Edinburgh Museum Catalogue*, 1892, p. 94. See also *Jubilee Address* to the *Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 1902, by Sir A. Mitchell, K.C.B., p. 28, figs 62—64. A similar object was found in the hut-circles in Holyhead Island, by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. xxvi, fig. 14, following p. 322.

scraper; large and long, pointed, implement, of somewhat triangular plan, flat on one face, and with pronounced median ridge on the other, giving a triangular cross-section, length 9in.; a fine core; an arrow-shafter; a borer; and eight rougher implements.

Presented by Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A.

Twenty-five flints,[3] exhibiting marks of the handiwork of man, picked up by the donor on Creech Hill, Somerset (midway between Evercreech and Bruton), between July, 1901, and November, 1902.

They are probably Neolithic; but being found on the surface only, they may, of course, be of any date up to and including Roman times, flint scrapers, etc., being frequently found in association with Roman remains. The nature of the flints would seem to indicate that a local factory for flint implements existed on Creech Hill, as the majority of the examples are merely small flakes, representing the 'waste' chippings from implements in the process of manufacture. Three of the examples may be classed as 'cores'; one found on Nov. 23rd last being a well-defined specimen. The finds to date include:—Two scrapers (one of oval form), not of fine workmanship however; small fragment of hammer-stone; two small burnt flints; and four flakes, more or less worked by secondary chipping. Judging from the character of the little collection, it is probable that many more will be found on the hill.—*H. St. G. G.*

Presented by Mr. H. S. Toms, Brighton Museum.

Eight chipped flint implements, probably Neolithic, found, with many others, by the donor, on the surface of some ancient camping grounds, discovered by himself, close to Brighton, and consisting of:—Five scrapers, two needlemakers, and an arrow-shafter. Also a flint scraper from another camping ground at Eastbourne.

Presented by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, "Hermon," 17, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon.

Five implements of quartzite and flint, pointed and ovate; of Palæolithic form; from Somaliland, 1901.

(3). Including the one recorded in the *Proceedings*, Vol. xlvii, pt. i, p. 85.

These implements cannot actually be called 'Palæolithic implements,' for, as yet, geological evidence is wanting. Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, the finder, writes as follows to the Curator, dated May 16th, 1902:—"There are many interesting features about the locality and position in which these implements have been found by me (and by me only, although I have urged other travellers to look) at Jalelo, 87 miles S.W. of Berbera. They are found near the water-shed of a low range, not on the lower slopes; there are river-valleys on either side. This range is very stony, *except where these implements occur*, and just here there is a kind of earth of a sandy kind, made up of small, hard pellets; much cut up into gullies and ravines, and *this part is bare of vegetation* in contrast to other parts. It is here, and here only, on these bare patches, near the summit of the range, that these *palæoliths* are found. I have not previously stated this, and should be glad if you would make these facts known."

From Mr. H. St. G. Gray, *Curator.*

Nine small brownish-black flint implements, with secondary chipping, including four duck-bill scrapers; found in ploughing on Upper Oldham's Farm, close to the Arbor Low Stone Circle, Derbyshire. (*Deposited*).

Finely-polished stone adze (slightly damaged), from Mangaia, Hervey Islands, Eastern Polynesia. (*Presented.*)

Autotype of an exceptionally fine flint chipped and polished knife, with carved ivory handle; from Sheyh Hamâdeh, near Souhag, in Upper Egypt. (*Deposited.*)

Reproduction of a drawing of flint spear-head and scraper, of Neolithic *form*, found by Mr. Seton-Karr, in Somaliland, on surface. (*Deposited*).

Reproduction of photograph, 1862, of "Flint Jack," the well-known forger of stone implements. (*Deposited.*)

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Bronze palstave, or celt, found in Somerset.—Presented by Mrs. E. CLATWORTHY, Trull.

Twelve fragments of encaustic tiles from St. Decuman's Church; and a red pottery tile, with five deep finger-mark indentations, Uffculme Church.—Presented by Rev. C. H. HEALE, St. Decuman's.

Leaden figure, dug up near Berely Farm, Stoke-under-

Ham. (See pt. ii, p. 74, for fuller details).—Presented by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, Stoke-under-Ham.

Large portion of a copper weather vane, exhibiting slight traces of gilding; the date and initials are cut out of the copper; the former "1693," the latter "A.A."; from the old "White Hart" at Wellington, Somerset (the old place next to "Gallows House," where Judge Jeffreys put up).—Presented by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, Ermington, Dorchester.

Refuse from Danish kitchen-midden (*kjokken-modding*), consisting of shells of cockles (*cardium edule*), mussels (*mytilus edulis*), and periwinkles (*littorina littorea*).—Presented by the Curator.

Piece of the "Monmouth Tree" (sweet chestnut), uprooted in the great storm on Ash Wednesday, March 3rd, 1897, White Lackington Park, near Ilminster.—Presented by Mr. H. Hawkins, Taunton.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Three Indian swords, two in sheaths; harness for horse, Burmese; embroidered coat, Afghan; knife in sheath, with silver ornamentation, Ceylon; glazed earthenware pipe bowl (Hindustani, *Chilam*),—the part of the hookah or hubble-bubble containing the tobacco and charcoal balls, India; model of the cobra, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency; model of a Hindoo potter, and of a Hindoo woman grinding, Belgaum, Bombay; very large Bombay School of Art vase, the pedestal ornamented with peacocks (much cracked and mended); Bombay School of Art vase, yellow, brown and black (rim broken); Bījapūr pot, cracked, with rounded bottom, the white interlaced and other ornamentation in relief on black ground, Bombay Presidency; blue *serai* pot, Bombay School of Art; plain water *kuja*, cracked, Deccan, India; gaudily-coloured tin vase, Belgaum; pot, of black ware, with ornamentation in silver, Patna.

Twenty-three models of Indian fruits, etc., including:—

Custard-apple *(Anona squamosa)*; Wood-apple *(Feronia elephantum)*; Pomegranate; Mango *(Mangifera Indica)*; Plantain or Banana *(Musa sapientum)*; Ponnuelo-shaddock *(Citrus decumana)*; Jack *(Artocarpus integrifolia)*; Jámbhúl or Jáman *(Eugenia jambolana)*; *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*; Citron *(Citrus medica)*; Guava *(Psidium guayava)*; Tamarind *(Tamarindus Indica)*; Kamrakh; Brinjal—Egg-plant *(Solanum melongena)*, two sorts; Bhendi-Gumbo *(Hibiscus esculentus)*; two sorts of Snake Gourds; Chilies,—two pepper, red and green, long, and two capsicum, red and green, round.—Presented by Mr. C. Blake Winchester.

Two ladies' caps and two ladies' bonnets, early Victorian period; old travelling trunk, early Victorian; two razors in case, one marked "I.S.M., 1758"; two large umbrellas with deer-horn handles, about middle of XIX Century; pair of iron carpenter's compasses and pair of iron pig-pliers, used for ringing pigs, early XIX Century; nine glass wine bottles, seven with wine merchants' names, initials and dates, viz:—**T.S., 1725; W. Blake; W. Pratt, 1714; W. Thomas, 1775, West Buckland; T. Pratt; H. Carpenter, 1790; and W. I * E, 1749.**—Presented by Mrs. E. Clatworthy, Trull.

Pair of iron pig-pliers, used for ringing pigs' noses; late XVIII Century.—Presented by Mr. George Young, Motcombe, Shaftesbury.

Five iron spears, three having barbs, and two ornamented with incised lines, with wooden shafts having bands of fine brass wire, and the butt-ends shod with spiral bands of iron, Soudan; two wooden head-rests or pillows, used by Hadendowahs to keep their "fuzzy-wigs" off the ground when sleeping, one marked Suakin, the other, Soudan; two ornamental leather-cased charms, worn by Soudanese women, and supposed to contain verses of the Koran; circular hide shield, 22in. in diameter, with central *umbo* or boss beaten out of the hide to serve as a receptacle for the hand when carrying the shield, used by the Hadendowahs of the Soudan; two iron knives, with curved, sickle-shaped points, in leather sheaths, *ibid.*; cannon-ball, cartridges and bits of shells from the battle-fields of Suakin; a razor, *made in Germany*, and sold at Sua-

kin at half-piastre each, that is, 1¼d. wholesale, and 2½d. retail. —Presented by Mr. Eley Scarlett, when with the Eastern Telegraph Company, at Suakin.

Wooden cylindrical case, in which reapers in the Ardennes, France, carry their hones (worn hanging from a girdle); mariner's compass with inscription on cover, and a small compass in square wooden case, with Chinese inscription on bottom—both brought over from China by Colonel Ewing in 1860.—Presented by Mrs. Ewing, The Lawn, Taunton.

Large iron door-key, length 5in., which belonged to one of the old alms-houses, Taunton; an old shot flask; two cannon balls from the battlefield of Sedgmoor—one of iron, 3¼in. in diameter, the other of stone, apparently blue lias, 5¼in. in diameter; wooden watchman's rattle, from Milverton.—Presented by Mr. C. Tite, Rosemount, Taunton.

Ten old iron door-keys.—Presented by Messrs. J. M. Fisher and Sons, Taunton.

Iron key, found in gravel at Staplegrove.—Presented by Mr. R. Kemp, Taunton.

Four old iron keys, Taunton, one belonging to one of the old churches; Gossage's Patent Alarm, an instrument formerly used by attachment to a watch.—Presented by Mr. E. Mulford, East Reach, Taunton.

Piece of bark-cloth, Uganda, Central Africa.—Presented by Rev. H. Clayton, Hillside, Ditton Hill.

This *cloth* is not woven at all, but is merely the bark of a tree hammered out with a grooved wooden mallet, until it becomes cloth; it is not dyed in any way.

Neapolitan harness-charm, in form of a horse.—Presented by Mr. F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington.

Small leather black-jack, capacity, imperial pint.—Presented by Mr. Frank Allen, 29, Long Acre, London.

Leaden ceremonial javelin-head, decorated with a crowned, long-bearded and long-haired head; above, an owl; probably part of the insignia of a village society or club, Somerset.

Probably XVIII Century.—Presented by Mr. H. Franklin, Taunton.

Old brass pocket-measure, with a receptacle at each end for 2ozs. of shot each, and another, for measuring ounces of shot and drachms of powder, English.—Presented by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, Ermington, Dorchester.

Large iron man-trap, from Milverton.—Presented by Mr. John Young, Exchange West, Bristol.

Framed sampler, undated.—Presented by Mr. S. Lawrence, Taunton.

Miner's lamp; clay tobacco-pipe, XVIII Century, found by F. Reed in garden, Taunton Castle, with heel marked "**Iohn Symes**" (new name to collection).—Presented by Fred E. Reed (boy), Taunton Museum.

III. NUMISMATICS.

Two silver coins, (1) Philip (Philadelphus), King of Syria, B.C. 92—83; and (2) Sassanian coin of Ardashir I, A.D. 223—240.—Presented by Captain H. A. Phillipps, R.N.

Two coins, (1) Bronze Byzantine coin, attributed to the Emperors Justinian II and his son Tiberius IV, A.D. 705—711. The large *K* on the reverse is a mark of value (=20). (2) Tinned-bronze coin (of 2nd brass size) of Caracalla, A.D. 211—217, struck at Antioch. On *obv.*, Laureated head to right, with inscription; on *rev.*, Vulture, with outstretched wings, with Greek inscription, equivalent to the Latin TR. POT. COS. IV.—Presented by a lady.

Silver coin, China, one yen; and silver coin, India, one rupee, 1882.—Presented by Mr. W. F. Melhuish, 3, Denbigh Road, Ealing.

Circular Bristol Farthing (*circa* 1651), *cast*, not struck, found at Bristol—a rare type.[4]—Presented by Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., 8, Cold Harbour Road, Redland, Bristol.

(4). See *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd ser., Vol. xix, p. 358, No. 8, and Pl. xvii, fig. 5.

Sixteen public-house checks and tokens, relating to Wellington, Ilminster, Bath, Dunster, Shepton Mallet and Frome; six XVII Century trade tokens, viz., John Hunt, 1651 (Bridgwater), John Way (Chard), Onesiphorus Luffe, 1666 (Croscombe), Edward Oborne, 1667 (Mells), Will Browne (Shepton Mallet), George Moore (Yeovil); two of the first-struck pennies of Edward VII, 1902[5]; farthing of George I, 1722; and a first brass coin of Crispina (died A.D. 183), wife of the Emperor Claudius, found at Norton-sub-Hamdon.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE, Rosemount, Taunton.

Five coins, including a second brass Roman coin (much defaced), from Ham Hill; two sixpences of George II—one *circa* 1733, the other 1757; a two-kapang copper piece of the United East India Company, 1791. (This coin was also struck for Sumatra.)—Presented by Mr. W. B. WINCKWORTH, Taunton.

A 'twenty-pennies' piece of Charles I, silver; and a copper token, 1572.—Presented by Mr. HOLMES, Lyng Board School.

Twopenny brass XIX Century token, Bell Inn, Watchet.—Presented by Rev. C. H. HEALE, St. Decuman's.

Cowrie shells (*cypraea moneta*), used as 'small change' in many parts of the East and Africa—traded from India; two lower jaws of the fruit-eating bat (*pteropus*), Fiji Islands—used as money in some of the Melanesian Islands.[6]—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, *Curator.*

Series of 29 Bank Notes of the United States of America, mostly issued about forty years ago.—Presented by Mr. W. J. MORGAN, Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans.

Bronze medal, "United School District, Borough and Parish of Chard, 1892."—Presented by Mr. A. M. BURROW.

One of the first electrotypes taken in Taunton, by the late Dr. E. Draper, from a silver medal in the donor's possession.—Presented by Mr. E. MULFORD, Taunton.

(5). A half-penny, ditto, was obtained from a little boy.

(6). Judging from the holes, they were evidently strung on a string.

IV. MANUSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.

Original MS. book, entitled, "A Declaration of the State of the Office of the English Treasury of all the Receipts and Outgoings from the Festival of St. Michael, 4 Ed. VI, to the same date 5 Ed. VI (1550-1)." Formerly in the library of the Rev. Anthony Cumby, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge—father of the donor.—Presented by Mrs. Ewing, The Lawn, Taunton.

Charter of Hugo de Turbirvile, undated (*circa* 1290), with seal-pendant perfect, diam. 1¾ins.; also a transcription from the original, by Rev. R. G. Bartlett, of Thurloxton (Feb. 3rd, 1893).—Presented by Mr. St. David M. Kemeys-Tynte, 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.

Parchment-bound book, dated 1578, entitled:—

"A Castle for the Soule, conteining many godly prayers, and divine Meditations, tending to the comfort and consolation of all faithful Christians, against the wicked assaults of Satan; dedicated to the right Honorable Lord Ambrose, Earle of Warwicke, with an alphabet upon his name. Imprinted at London, by Thomas Dawson, for Robert Walgraue, 1578."[7]

—Presented by Mr. F. Marks, Taunton.

Set of six mounted photographs of the donor's old coloured sketches of Taunton, consisting of:—N.W. View of Taunton Castle; Castle Green; N.E. View of Taunton; Hammet Street; Tone Bridge; and a general View of Taunton.—Presented by Mr. H. Franklin, Taunton.

Two photographs of Butleigh Court, Somerset.—Presented by Rev. G. W. Berkeley, Butleigh Vicarage.

Four Photographs (mounted), added to the Museum collection by the Society, viz:—

1. The "Feversham Dish," of Hispano-Moresque ware (Stradling Collection).
2. Buckle and button worn by the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgmoor (Stradling Collection).
3. Tapestry from Montacute (Walter Collection).
4. Bromide enlargement, 14½in. by 21½in., of an old photograph of the "Somerset Javelin Men—the Judge's Escort, *circa* 1863," taken outside the

(7). Mentioned in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, Vol. lix, p. 20.

old Court House at Wells. The names of the men, from left to right, are as follows :—I, — Seymour ; II, John White (Taunton) ; III, — Laver ; IV, J. Woollen (Taunton) ; V, W. Hopkins (Creech St. Michael) ; VI, William Oaten (Taunton) ; VII, R. Bicknell (Trull) ; VIII, Mark Marks (Blagdon) ; IX, C. Hunt ; X, S. Belben (Taunton) ; XI, Captain Wm. Armstrong (Taunton) ; XII, — Robins (Taunton) ; XIII, H. Giles Crowe (Wellington) ; XIV, Hunt senior ; XV, — Hewlett (Wells) ; XVI. — Warren (Staplegrove) ; XVII, Jas. Chappell (Milverton) ; XVIII, — Rowe (Wilton, Taunton) ; XIX, Samuel Meade (North Curry) ; and XX, — Taylor (Taunton).[8]

Autograph letter of Mr. Alfred Austin (who unsuccessfully contested the Borough of Taunton in 1865), one of Sir Henry James, 1884, and another of Mr. A. Percy Allsopp.—Presented by Mr. ALEX. HAMMETT, Taunton.

V. ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, AND MACHINERY.

Nairne's Patent Medical Cylindrical Electrical Machine, complete, with case. ("*Sold by Nairne and Blunt, 20, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London.*")—Presented by Mr. F. T. J. HAYNES, M.I.E.E., Taunton.

Extract from Brooke's *Natural Philosophy*, 6th ed., 1867, p. 384 :—"The revolving glass (cylindrical) electric machine was used by Hawksbee in 1708, the rubber and conductor being introduced in 1741,—Boza of Wirtemberg contriving the latter, and Winkler the former ; thus rendering the electric machine for furnishing large quantities of electricity nearly complete " Extract from Sir W. Snow Harris' *Rudimentary Electricity*, 6th ed., 1869, p. 57 : – " The first attempts of this kind consisted in the revolution of globes of glass, aided by some kind of mechanism. These were made to turn round against fixed cushions, the generated electricity being collected upon insulated conductors. We are indebted to the ingenious Otto Guericke for the first idea of a machine of this kind."

Plate Glass Electrical Machine ; frictional. Invented by Ramsden, *circa* 1768. Since improved by Cuthbert, and known by his name.[9]

" A circular glass plate is rubbed by four cushions affixed to the wooden uprights. The charge is collected by points fixed in the prime conductor, which

(8). These men have been kindly identified by Mr. A. J Monday, and Messrs J. Woollen (No. IV above) and C. J. Fox.

(9). This machine was acquired by the Society previously to 1902 ; but is described here for comparison with the earlier cylindrical machine, and to serve as a label in the Museum.

conductor is supported by the upright opposite the handle by a glass rod. [Handle, glass rod and part conductor missing in this machine.] This type of machine gives only positive electricity."—*R. Knight.*

Model, shewing an Improved Traversing Crank, invented by John Hardy, a native of Yeovil, and patented on the 24th August, 1874.—Presented by the BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Yeovil.

"Hardy claimed that this crank could be so applied to any motive mechanism as to enormously increase its power, but he could never get any firm of engineers to take the matter up, as the arrangement appeared to increase friction, which was considered fatal to its success. Hardy was, however, always sanguine that it would be taken up some day, and yield him a large fortune. He was born in 1834, being the son of the late Esau Hardy, of Yeovil, carpenter and joiner, and was a leather-glove cutter by trade, but early in the seventies he joined his brother James in the baking business in Yeovil. He spent so much time and money on his invention, and in experimenting, in the vain hope of discovering 'Perpetual Motion,' that he became very poor, and died in the Yeovil Union Workhouse on the 2nd May, 1902. This model was exhibited in the South Kensington Museum for some time after Hardy obtained his patent." —(J. E. RODBER, Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Yeovil.)

VI. ELTON WARE POTTERY.

Twenty-nine pieces of "Elton Ware."—Presented by Sir EDMUND H. ELTON, Bart.

The manufacture of "Elton Ware" is carried on by Sir Edmund Harry Elton, Bart., of Clevedon Court, Somerset, who is his own designer, and works regularly as finisher and general hand in the pottery near the house. It was started by him in 1880, without previous knowledge of ceramics, and the present ware is the result of original experiment. The specimens vary greatly from one another in form, colour, decoration and general art treatment. They are not reproduced, and possess peculiarities easily recognised, which confer a distinct character that has attracted considerable appreciative attention in the art world, resulting in the bestowal of six Gold Medals at various International Exhibitions. Needless to say, therefore, that Sir Edmund has made a remarkable reputation in the world of applied art. His kiln, slip kiln, dressing arrangements, wheel, and studio were all constructed from his own designs. It would take considerable time and space to give even an outline of the processes by which these admirable results are obtained, but there is no doubt of Sir Edmund Elton having become a most proficient and highly skilled craftsman in this particular branch of art.[10]

(10). Some further particulars may be found in the *Somerset County Gazette*, May 24th, 1902.

VII. CORNISH MARBLES, ETC.

The following objects were presented by Mr. F. T. J. Haynes, M.I.E.E., "Belmont," Cheddon Road, Taunton :—

Collection of art-work in polished and finely-carved and turned Cornish marbles of various colours. The pieces were made at the works of the late Mr. Benjamin Jago, of the Lizard, Cornwall, Mr. Haynes' grandfather. Mr. Jago was from 1830-40 a marble mason at Stonehouse, Devon, but he subsequently removed to The Lizard.

The donation consists of :—A fine centre-piece, which takes to pieces in ten parts, height 37in., diameter at base 13in.—made for the Great Exhibition of 1851 ; a pair of candlesticks ; model of the Wolf Rock Light-house ; combined ink-stand and taper-stand ; four smoking-pipes and parts of pipes ; two pedestals (or parts of pedestals) ; seven massive polished marble columns, of various lengths and colours. Also two blocks of granite—one red-brown, the other grey ; and a crucifix of white marble, history unknown.

VIII. NATURAL HISTORY.

Stuffed Fruit-bat, or Fox-bat (*Pteropus medius*), measuring 44½in. from tip to tip of wings. From the Madras Presidency. —Presented by Major R. Franklin Moore, 29, The Avenue, Minehead.

Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*), caught by the donor on Cotlake Hill, Taunton.[11]—Presented by Mr. T. Leslie, Taunton.

Several specimens of the Mail Slug (*Testacella maugei*), from a Nursery Garden at Castle Cary (preserved in spirits). —Presented by Mr. W. Macmillan, Castle Cary.

Five Australian birds, set up on a stand, with oak base and large glass dome-shaped shade.—Presented by Mrs. Lovibond, The Grange, Langport.

(11). Stuffed by the Society.

Snake skin (shed), picked up at Chiromo, British Central Africa, 23rd July, 1902.[12]—Presented by Mr. Henry Hillier, Central Africa.

A further collection of Egyptian shells[13]; three skins of Egyptian birds; *Coco-de-Mer*, from Keelings Island.—Presented by Mr. Eley Scarlett.

Specimen of the Death's Head Moth (*Acherontia atropos.*) —Presented by Messrs. T. Pearce and Son, Porlock.

Other moths from Taunton, presented :—Several moths from Mr. Dawe (Shuttern); Privet Hawk Moth, from Mr. J. Bowden; Eyed Hawk Moth, from Mr. S. W. Greed; two Puss Moths (*Harpyia vinula*), from Mr. J. Templeman; and a Lappet Moth, from Mr. A. A. Chapman.

Specimen of Purple Quartz, from the diamond mines at Johannesburg.—Presented by Mr. A. M. Burrow, Taunton.

H. St. G. G.

(12). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

(13). See *Proceedings*, Vol. xlvii, pt. i, p. 91.

The Stradling Collection

In the Taunton Castle Museum.

DESCRIPTIVE list of objects purchased on June 13th, 1902, by the Society from Mrs. E. B. STRADLING, of Broadmoor, Little Haven, R.S.O., South Wales. Some of the objects were briefly described in Vol. xiv, p. 30, of the *Proceedings*, at the time when they were deposited in Taunton Museum by the Rev. W. J. L. STRADLING, in 1867. The specimens comprise part of the collection formed by Mr. WILLIAM STRADLING, and exhibited for some time in the building called "The Priory," erected by Mr. Stradling at Chilton-super-Polden. Everything deposited in 1867 has been purchased by the Society, except the following which were reclaimed by Mrs. Stradling:

1. The "Feversham Dish" of Hispano-Moresque ware.[1]
2. Buckle and button worn by the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgmoor, in carved wooden case.[1]
3. Blue glass drinking-flask, 1613, in the form of a pocket-pistol.
4. Bleeding-dish of Hispano-Moresque ware.
5. Pewter tea-pot found on Burtle Moor.
6. Greek vase, height 13¼ inches.

The following is a complete list of the Stradling collection purchased by the Society:

1. Figured and fully described in "Some Relics of the Monmouth Rebellion in Somerset," by H. St. George Gray, in *The Connoisseur*. Feb., 1903, Vol. v, No. 18, pp. 116—119. Some of them are also figured in Allan Fea's "King Monmouth," 1901, pp. 272, 291, 296.

MONMOUTH RELICS.[1]

Spy-glass, by means of which Mr. William Sparke, from the tower of Chedzoy, discovered the King's troops marching down Sedgmoor, on the day previous to the fight, July 5th, 1685, and gave information thereof to the Duke of Monmouth, who was quartered at Bridgwater. It was given to the late Mr. William Stradling, of Chilton Polden, by Miss Mary Sparke, great grand-daughter of the above William Sparke, in 1822. It consists of four tubes of circular section, fitted one within the other, each tube being composed of several thicknesses of parchment. The length of the spy-glass, when closed, is nine inches, and it is fitted at each end with horn.

A long, brass-barrelled pistol, which belonged to Captain Durston, and was used at the battle of Sedgmoor.

A powder-flask, also used at the fight.[2]

Iron *glaive-gisarme*, with two rivet-holes for attachment to the shaft, from Sedgmoor.

Iron *gisarme* "bill," with one rivet-hole, also used at the battle of Sedgmoor.

Steel Halberd, with spike at end one foot long, also found on the battlefield; the axe portion of this halberd is faintly engraved with a coat of arms and other decoration, whilst the spike on the other side is engraved on both faces with the date, 1625, and initials W. P., thus showing that it was manufactured sixty years before its use at Sedgmoor.

Iron cannon-ball from Sedgmoor.

STONE IMPLEMENTS, SOMERSET.

Flint Arrowhead of triangular form with barbs and tang.

Four finely-chipped, thin, flat, leaf-shaped Knives or Knife-daggers of flint, found in the turbaries west of Glastonbury—

1. See page 81.
2. Figured also in Knight's "Sea Board of Mendip," 1902, p. 40.

exact localities not preserved ; one has been fractured at both ends.[3]

Stone object, said to be an ancient British ploughshare, found in a turbary at Edington Burtle.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, SOMERSET.[4]

Fine bronze Celt with flanges and rudimentary stop-ridge ; cutting-edge expanded and strongly curved ; found in a turbary west of Glastonbury.

Flat copper (probably nearly pure) Celt of early form, of quadrangular section and having expanded cutting-edge.

Bronze Palstave, with loop and much expanded cutting-edge, found in a turbary west of Glastonbury.

Bronze Palstave, with loop broken off ; locality as last.

Finely-finished bronze socketed and looped Celt, of a long and slender form ; locality as last.

Bronze socketed and looped Celt, of a short, broad form, with square socket.

Upper portion of another.

Upper portion of another, from Marlborough Downs, Wilts.

Cutting-edge and lower portion of a bronze Gouge.

Bronze socketed Knife, found in the turbaries at Edington Burtle, in 1836.

Fine, long and narrow bronze Dagger-blade, cast with rather deep rounded notches in the base to receive the rivets for fixing the handle, found in a turbary west of Glastonbury. (*See* Som. Arch. Soc. *Proceedings*, vol. xlvii, p. 233.)

Four bronze socketed Spear-heads of different types, two

3. These blades have been found, although somewhat rarely, in other parts of Britain. Somewhat similar flint blades are more commonly found in Denmark and Egypt. Similar blades, from Colorado, may be seen in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. What appears to have been a factory for these blades was found by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr in 1896, in the Wadi-esh-Sheikh in the Egyptian desert. Taunton Museum contains some broken specimens from this 'find.'

4. There are a few bronze implements from the turbaries west of Glastonbury in Glastonbury Museum.

having loops on sides of socket and two with loops at base of blade; locality as last.

Socket and base of blade of a large bronze Spear-head.

HOARD OF BRONZE OBJECTS, SOMERSET.

The following were found together in a turbary near Edington Burtle, Glastonbury (many years before 1854). They are mostly figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. v, ii, pp. 91-93.

Four bronze Palstaves or winged Celts, three with side-loops, one without.

Four bronze Sickles, three provided with two projecting pins for the purpose of attaching them to the handles, the other with one only. (Evans's *Bronze Implements*, 1881, p. 197.)

Fluted bronze Armlet and Finger-ring to match.

Greater portion of a twisted bronze Torque.

Greater portion of "twisted-ribbon" bronze Torque.

Bronze penannular Ring, of square section and 2·4 inches in diameter, to which two smaller rings are attached.

Four other small Rings, and portions.

ANCIENT PERSONAL ORNAMENT, SOMERSET.

Bronze Pin, $5\frac{3}{4}$ins. long, including the annular head, which is $1\frac{13}{16}$ins. exterior diameter; the ring is flat and thin. Figured in Evans's *Bronze Implements*, 1881, p. 367, fig. 452; and *Arch. Journal*, vol. ix, p. 106.[5] Found in a turbary west of Glastonbury; recorded by Sir John Evans as being found at "Chilton Bustle."

Bead of chalcedony, found at Chedzoy.

An amber Bead.

A cornelian Bead.

Pottery Bead, from the Roman Villa, "Churchie Bushes," Bawdrip.

5. Also figured in *Arch. Journ.*, Bristol Vol., 1851, p. lxii.

Bronze Ring-brooch, found at Knowle Hill, near Bawdrip.

Another, from site of a Roman Villa at Coombe, near Woolavington.

Very fine bronze Fibula, ploughed up at Moorlinch.

OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS, SOMERSET.

Ancient British Bow, 4ft. 11ins. long, with groove running along inner side, found in peat in Edington Burtle, 1842.

Ancient British wooden Paddle of coracle—a portion of the paddle broken off, length 24¼ins., found in peat at Edington Burtle.

A series of clay Coin Moulds, Roman, found in the turbary of Chilton Polden, August 26th, 1835, about one foot beneath the surface and all found within a diameter of ten inches. They represents moulds for coins of Commodus, Severus, Julia Pia, Caracalla, Geta, Alexander, Julia Mamaea, etc.

Ornamental bronze ring for horse-trappings, found at Knowle Hill, near Bawdrip. It has been inlaid, probably with enamel.

Iron Ring, partly coated with bronze, found on King's Sedgmoor, near Somerton, by Mr. S. Hasell.

Fragment of Bone, inscribed "APRILIS";[6] locality as last. It has been figured.

Bronze Key, probably Roman, found at Chedzoy.

Circular bronze object, with embossed shield in centre ornamented with two fish, surrounded by pierced-work and three animals (? chameleons). Traces of gilding and blue enamel remain. It may have formed part of the handle of a coffer or coffin. Found by labourers employed in the river Brue drainage work, in the ruins of an ancient chapel near Highbridge.

Bronze Figure (one leg and two hands deficient), Roman (? Emperor Trajan), ploughed up in a field near Bath.

6. *Arch. Journ.*, Bristol, 1851, p. lxv, and Vol. ix, p. 107. This mark has been found on red Samian pottery in London. (See *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. i, p. 150).

Large Clasp-knife with brass handle, found on Burtle Moor.

Almost perfect Pitcher of brownish-black Romano-British pottery, with handle, and ornamented by a band of wave pattern round its broadest part ; found in the peat at Edington Burtle.

Dish of Samian ware, Roman, of the first century, A.D., with maker's mark, "PATI."

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Six Ushabti figures, two of wood, one being from the Catacombs; and four of porcelain, one with brown decoration being from the Tombs of the Kings, near Thebes.

Blue porcelain Scarabæus, said to be from the breast of a mummy.

A Nilometer and a Pendant of porcelain.

ANTIQUITIES FROM ITALY.

Bronze object, consisting of two rings joined, use unknown ; from Rome, 1826.

Bows of two very large bronze Fibulæ ; one from Rome, 1822.

Small bronze Bell, found at Herculaneum.

Small Pot, from Paestum, 1822.

Fragment of a pottery Lamp, from Ostia.

Two specimens of Marble, from Pompeii, found by T. Hare, 1826.

Fragment of "Verde-antique," from the ruins of Ostia, near Rome, 1826.

Fragment of Marble Mosaic, from the Baths of Titus, Rome.

Small Floor-brick of the *Opus Spicatum* at Tusculum ; these bricks were set in cement and placed on edge.

Bulla of the large square bricks called *Mattoni,* which were 22ins. square and 1½ins. in thickness ; from Tusculum.

A pair of old Venetian glass two-handled vases, height $3\frac{3}{4}$ins.; one much damaged, the other perfect; blue rims and blue spiral bosses on sides. XV Century.[7]

MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

Iron Lamp, found in cutting through the High Hill in the railway, near Lynn (? Norfolk).

Spiral bronze Wire (portion of an object).

Bronze Hercules and three other male figures (? Roman.)

Bronze Steelyard, probably Roman.

Small bronze Goat, Roman.[8]

Bronze Frog, with young one on its back.

A small Pot (? Roman).

Painted Pot with Cover, probably Roman.

Pottery Lamp, ornamented with a boar, and inscribed on the bottom, "CTESO."

Another pottery Lamp, probably Roman.

H. St. G. G.

7. "The Connoisseur," Vol. iv, pp. 267-271. The XV Century specimens have a yellowish-green tinge and many bubbles and striæ in the glass itself.

8. A precisely similar goat may be seen on a Roman sculpture and inscription from Wallsend. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, Vol. vi, p 138, and *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. xv, 2nd Ser., p. 68.

Additions to the Library

During the Year 1902.

DONATIONS.

The Publications of the Palæontographical Society, from the Library of the late Mr. Wm. Blake, of "Bridge," South Petherton.—vol. xxvi (1872) to vol. liv (1900) in complete bound volumes; vol. xxx (1876) deficient; also vols. i to xxv inclusive, divided up into parts. Nine pamphlets relating to Natural History, chiefly by H. G. Fordham.—Presented by Mrs. Blake.

All the "Index Library" published by the British Record Society, from January, 1890, to September, 1902, with the exception of the "Canterbury Wills."—Presented by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Secretary.

The following is a list of the Records already completed:—1, Coram Rege Roll, A.D. 1297. 2, Dorset Wills, 1568—1799. 3, Gloucestershire Wills, vol. i, 1541—1650. 4, Berkshire Wills, 1508—1652.[1] 5, Bristol Wills, 1572—1792. 6, Sussex Wills. 7, Leicester Wills, 1495—1649. 8, Lincoln Wills, 1320—1600, vol. i. 9, Lichfield Wills, 1516—1652. 10, Chancery Proceedings, vols. ii,[1] iii and iv.[2] 11, Gloucester Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Charles I, vols. i, ii and iii. 12, Wiltshire Inquis. P.M., Charles I, vol. i. 13,

(1). The donor subsequently purchased early pages of these volumes, to make them complete for binding.

(2). The Society has purchased vol. i of the Chancery Proceedings, to make the set complete. (See p. 97).

London Inquis. P.M., vols. i and ii. 14, Commissariot of Scotland, 1514—1800.

Parts of the following in sheets,—not yet completed :—15, Gloucestershire Inquis. P.M., vol. iv. 16, Gloucestershire Wills, vol. ii. 17, Devonshire Wills. 18, Worcester Wills. 19, Wiltshire Inquis. P.M., vol. ii. 20, Calendar of Marriage Licences, issued by the Faculty Office, commencing 1632.

The complete volumes have been bound, towards which the Rev. F. W. Weaver has also contributed £1.

Reprint of the *Barnstaple Records*, 2 vols. and Index; by Messrs. J. R. Chanter and T. Wainwright.—Presented by Mr. Thos. Wainwright, Barnstaple.

The Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor and its Borderland, by Wm. Crossing.—Presented by the Publisher, Mr. J. G. Commin, Exeter.

Guide to St. Decuman's Church, Somerset (interleaved with Photographs).—Presented by the Author, Rev. C. H. Healé.

Records of Yarlington (new edition).—Presented by the Author, Chancellor T. E. Rogers, Yarlington House, Wincanton.

Collectanea Archæologica, vol. ii, pts. 1—3; *The Wards of the City of Norwich*.—Presented by the Rev. D. P. Alford, Taunton.

Supplement to the Barrow Gurney History.—Presented by the Northern Branch of the Society.

Halse Village Notes, pts. 1—4.—Presented by the Author, Rev. F. J. Montgomery.

Weston-super-Mare Parish Notes, 1694—1819.—Presented by the Editor, Mr. E. E. Baker, F.S.A., The Glebe House, Weston-super-Mare.

The Ancestor, Nos. 1—3.—Presented by Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Kilmington Churchwardens' Accounts, 1560—1608.—Presented by the Editor, Mr. Robert Cornish, Cedar House, Axminster.

The Customs of the Manor of Taunton and Taunton Deane, by Richard Locke, 1816.—Presented by Mr. C. H. Samson, Taunton.

Minute Book of the Proceedings of the Taunton Conversazione, established June 5th, 1832.—Presented by Mr. Wm. Poole, Taunton.

MS. Notes on the Heraldry, etc., in the 1902 *Somersetshire Archæological Society's Excursion, Glastonbury.*—Presented by the Author, Mr. F. Were, Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney.

Trials of Maria Glenn and Mary Whitby, for Perjury against the Bowditches, Taunton Assizes, October, 1820, 2nd edit.; *Papers relating to the Somerset case of Charter v. Trevelyan—an Appeal to the House of Lords*, c. 1841.—Presented by Mr. J. B. Marwood, 86, Boston Road, Hanwell.

The 63*rd Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records; Report of the Committee for Collection and Custody of Local Records.* — Presented by Rev. E. H. Bates, Puckington Rectory.

Annual Report, Wincanton Field Club, 1900-1.—Presented by Mr. G. Sweetman.

Chambers' Dictionary, 4 vols., 1779; *An Old System of Geography.*—Presented by Mr. T. R. West, Taunton.

The Reputation of the Hotwells (Bristol) as a Health Resort. —Presented by the Author, Mr. L. M. Griffiths, M.R.C.S.

Slang and its Analogues, vol. v, pts. 2, 3, and 4.—Presented by Mr. A. W. Rogers, the Executor of the late Dr. Rogers.

Calendar, 47*th Session*, 1902-3, *Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol.*—Presented by the Principal.

Sir Francis Berkeley of Askeaton.—Presented by the Author, Mr. T. J. Westropp.

Report, Select Committee, House of Commons, on Corn Laws, 1814; *Hints to Gentlemen of Landed Property*, 1793.—Presented by Mr. H. R. Goddard, Taunton.

Short Memoir of Vincent Stuckey Lean, 1820—1899.—Presented by the Authoress, Miss J. L. Woodward.

The Downside Review, vol. ii (new series), Nos. 1 and 2.—Presented by the Editor.

King Alfred and his family in Mercia; *Did St. Augustine meet the British Bishops at Aust?*— Presented by the Author, Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A.

The Place of the Bishop of Bath and Wells at the Coronation.—Presented by the Author, Rev. Canon Church, F.S.A.

On a Deep-boring at Lyme Regis; The Microscopic Structure of the Zones of the Chalk; Upper Greensand and Chloritic Marl of Mere and Maiden Bradley; Borings at Culford, Winkfield, Ware and Cheshunt; Le Cénomanien du Devonshire.—Presented by the Author, Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S.

Anderson's Prospector's Handbook.—Presented by Mr. R. M. Barrett.

History of Nottingham Castle.—Presented by the Author, Mr. Em. Green, F.S.A.

Annual Reports, etc., Barrow Naturalists' Field Club, vol. xv.—Presented by the Club.

Transactions of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, vol. vi, pts. 1—3; vol. vii, pts. 1, 2.

The Benedictines of Bath during a Thousand Years, by J. Clement Fowler.—Presented by St. Gregory's Society, Downside.

Mr. Bulkeley's Sermon at Bridgwater, Oct. 1st, 1722; *An Essay of Arithmetick*, by Wm. Wallis, Bridgwater; *Western Rebellion*, by R. Locke, 1782; *Memorandum of John Coad, during the Revolution of* 1688; *Sermon for the Triennial Visitation of Richard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, held at Bridgwater, Aug. 19th*, 1695, by Matthew Hole, Vicar of Stokegursey; and another religious pamphlet, Somerset, 1724.—Presented by Rev. J. B. Anstice, Burnham.

Annual Report, 1901, *Yorkshire Philosophical Society.*

Snow Harris' Rudimentary Electricity.—Presented by Mr. F. T. J. Haynes, Taunton.

Castle Cary Visitor, 1902.—Presented by the Editor, Mr. W. Macmillan.

Index of Archæological Papers, 1900.

Daily Weather Reports, *Sept.* 1*st*, 1901—*Aug.* 31*st*, 1902.—Presented by Dr. Prior.

The Times, for 1900, 1901, and 1902.—Presented by the Somerset County Club.

The Somerset County Gazette, 1902.—Presented by the Proprietors.

The Somerset County Herald, 1902 ; *The Taunton Courier*, 1902.—Presented by the Proprietors.

The following Papers and Documents were presented to the Society by Mr. H. R. Goddard, of Taunton, March, 1902 :—

1. Indenture of Return of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere and Arthur Mills, Esq., for the Borough of Taunton, July 9th, 1852.
2. Act of Parliament, 1768-9, for erecting a Market House and Holding a Market in the Town of Taunton, etc. ; and other documents relating to the Markets.
3. Public Health Act, 1848.
4. Admiralty Chart of part of the Bristol Channel, 1832.
5. Bill for making a Navigable Canal from the River Avon in the Parish of Easton-in-Gordano to the River Tone in Taunton.
6. Bill to Abridge, Improve, etc., the Bristol and Taunton Canal Navigation. 1824.
7. Original Map and lithographed Map, 1810, of the Bristol and Taunton Canal.
8. Plan of intended Canal from Uphill to Taunton, surveyed by John Easton in 1794.
9. Section and Levels of the Uphill Canal.
10. Original Plans of the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal.

TAUNTON TURNPIKE ROADS.

11. Map of Taunton Turnpike Roads, by John Easton, 1806.
12. Old Books of Maps.
13. A bundle of large coloured Maps and Plans.

14. Several copies of a Plan of the Roads, 1863.
15. Mr. Benjamin Wingrove's Report on the Roads; dated Bath, 9th July, 1819.
16. Acts of Parliament for Repairing Roads leading from Taunton, 1765—1840.
17. General Turnpike Acts in Great Britain.
18. A quantity of Deed-polls, 1800, etc.
19. Several Assignments of Deed-polls to be cancelled, 1819—1821.
20. Conveyance of Land in North Town, Taunton, Nov. 14th, 1818.
21. Ditto Old Road at Bathpool, Feb. 23rd, 1819.
22. Ditto Ground at Thurlbeer, 1816-7 (4 documents).
23. Title Deeds relating to Mr. John Gardiner's premises in the Town of Wellington.
24. Deeds relating to the White Lion in East Gate, Taunton.
25. Ditto Cottage at Hatch Beauchamp.
26. Security for £700, 24th June, 1753; another for £1,000, Oct., 1753; and another for £10,000, 26th March, 1766.
27. Division of the Half Toll, 1818.
28. Mortgages of the Tolls, etc., July 1st, 1834.
29. List of Creditors, July 6th, 1841.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

British Association—*Report*, 1901; *Report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee*, Glasgow, 1901.

British Museum (Natural History)—*Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum* (*Natural History*), pt. 4.

Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. xviii, no. 2.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland —*Journal*, 2nd series, vol. viii, pt. 4; vol. ix, pts. 1, 2, 3.

British Archæological Association—*Journal*, 2nd series, vol. vii, pt. 4; vol. viii, pts. 1, 2.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland[3]—*Journal*, vol. xxxi, pt. 2 ; vol. xxxii, pt. 1.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. xxxv.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. xxxi (consecutive series), pt. 4 ; vol. xxxii, pts. 1, 2, 3. *Index*, vols. i—xix, pts. 1, 2.

Royal Irish Academy—*Transactions*, vol. xxxi, pts. 12 to 14 ; vol. xxxii, section A, pts. 1, 2.

Associated Architectural Societies of Counties in the Midlands—*Reports and Papers*, vol. xxv, pt. 2.

Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vol. x, no. 1.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. xxiv, pts. 1, 2.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Verses on Twelve Windows, Canterbury Cathedral* (no. xxxviii) ; *Proceedings*, no. 42, vol. x, pt. 2 ; *Christ Church, Canterbury.*

Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society —*Journal*, new series, vol. viii.

Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol. v, pt. 2.

Cornwall, Royal Institution of,—*Journal*, vol. xv, pt. 1.

Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. xx ; vol. xxiv.

Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. viii, pts. 3, 4 ; *Feet of Fines for Essex*, pt. 3.

Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. x, pt. i ; vol. xi, pts. 2, 3, 4.

Kent Archæological Society—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxv.

Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society—*Transactions*, vol. lii.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. ix, pt. 2.

Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. lv.

(3). Part exchange.

THE GREAT HALL OF TAUNTON CASTLE, Sept., 1902.

From a Photograph by H. M. Cooper.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society– *Proceedings*, vol. xlvi, pts. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ; vol. xlvii, pt. 1.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries of,—*Archæologia Æliana*, pts. 57, 58 ; *Proceedings*, vol. x, pp. 129—308 ; *Registers of Elsdon*, pp. 173—212.

Northamptonshire Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. xi, nos. 85—88.

Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society—*Report*, vol. xiii, pt. 4.

Powys-Land Club—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xxxii, pt. 1.

Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society — *Transactions*, 3rd series, vol. ii, pts. 1, 2, 3.

Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Proceedings*, vol. xi, pt. 1.

Surrey Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. xvi.

Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. xlv.

Thoresby Society, Leeds—vol. vi, pt. 2 ; vol. viii, pt. 2.

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Magazine*, vol. xxxii, nos. 96, 97 ; *Inquisitions Post Mortem from reign of Henry III*, pt. 1.

Yorkshire Archæological Society—*Journal*, pts. 64, 65.

Geologists' Association—*Proceedings*, vol. xvii, pts. 6—10 ; *List of Members*, February, 1902.

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist—vol. viii, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Field Naturalist's Quarterly—vol. i, pts. 1, 2, 3, 4.

New England Historic Genealogical Society—*Register*, vol. lvi ; *Proceedings*, January, 1902.

Essex Institute, Historical Collections (Salem, Massachusetts, U.S.), vol. xxxviii, pt. i.

United States National Museum, Washington, U.S.A.—vol. xxii; *Bulletin*, no. 50 ; *The Birds of North and Middle America*, by R. Ridgway, pt. 1.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington.—*Eighteenth*

Annual Report, 1896-7, pt. 2; *Kathlamet Texts*, by Franz Boas.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U.S.—*Proceedings*, vol. liv, 1902.

PURCHASED.

Harleian Society—vol. l, *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, A—F.

Early English Text Society—nos. 120, 121.

Ray Society—Michael's *British Tyroglyphidæ*, vol. i.

Palæontographical Society—vol. lv, 1901.

Somerset Record Society—vol. 16, *Somerset Mediæval Wills* (1383—1500); vol. 17, *Feet of Fines, Edward III to Richard II;* vol. 18, *Bellum Civile: Hopton's Narrative of his Campaign in the West* (1642—1644).

Oxford Historical Society—*Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne*, vols. v and vi.

English Dialect Dictionary, pts. 13 to 16.

Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, nos. 57, 58, 59, 60.

Somerset Parish Registers, Marriages, vol. iv.

Episcopal Registers, Diocese of Exeter, Thomas de Brantyngham, A.D. 1370—1394, pt. 1.

The Connoisseur, vol. i, nos. 1, 2, 3 and *Index;* vol. ii, nos. 6, 7, 8 and *Index;* vol. iii, nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and *Index;* vol. iv, nos. 13, 14, 15, 16.

The Bath and Wells Diocesan Kalendar for 1902.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1903.

Bibliotheca Somersetensis, 3 vols., by Emanuel Green, F.S.A.

History of Northumberland, vol. vi, by J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.

Excavations in Cranborne Chase, vol. iv, by General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S.

King John's House, Tollard Royal, Wilts, ditto.

Antique Works of Art, from Benin, W. Africa, ditto.

Primitive Locks and Keys, ditto.

Archæologia, vols. 36, 46, 47, 53, 54 and 55 complete; and vol. 49, pt. 1.

The Sea-Board of Mendip, by F. A. Knight.

Analysis of Somerset Domesday, *Terræ Occupatæ* and *Index*, by Rev. T. W. Whale.

The Mynster of the Ile, pt. 1, by Rev. J. Street.

Demmin's *Illustrated History of Arms and Armour.*

Davies' *Treatise of Minerals and Mining.*

Chancery Proceedings, vol. i, "Index Library."[4]

Twenty mounted Platinotype Geological Photographs, produced by the British Association Geol. Photog. Committee. Set 1.

Downman's *English Pottery and Porcelain.*

British Museum Guide (1902) *to the Antiquities of the Stone Age.*

Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Jubilee Address to the Soc. Antiq., Scotland, 1902.

(4). See p. 88.

DONATIONS TOWARDS THE

Restoration of the Great Hall of Taunton Castle,

RECEIVED UP TO DEC. 31ST, 1902.

	£	s.	d.
Adlam, Wm.	1	1	0
Aldworth, Major R. ...	1	1	0
Alford, Henry ...	5	0	0
Allen, F. J., M.D. ...	1	0	0
Askwith, Rev. Preb. W. H.	1	1	0
Austen, Rev. E. G. ..	2	2	0
Aveline, H. T. S. ...	2	2	0
Anonymous	0	5	0
Badcock, H. J. ...	5	0	0
Bagehot, Mrs. W. ...	2	0	0
Baker, Rev. S. O. ..	5	0	0
Baker, Rev. Sir Talbot, Bt.	2	2	0
Barnicott and Pearce ..	5	0	0
Barrett, Jonathan ..	1	0	0
Barrett, Major ...	10	10	0
Bates, Rev. E. H. ...	1	1	0
Batten, John	15	15	0
Bennett, Edgar ...	1	0	0
Bennett, Mrs. J. A. ...	5	0	0
Birkbeck, Rev. W. J. ...	1	1	0
Blake, Wm.	10	0	0
Bond, Rev. R. S. ..	1	1	0
Boodle, R. W.... ..	1	1	0
Bourdillon, E. D. ...	2	2	0
Bouverie, H. H. P. ...	25	0	0
Braikenridge, W. Jerdone	10	0	0
Bramble, Lt.-Col. J. R.	10	10	0
Brereton, R. P. ..	0	2	6
Broadmead, W. B. ...	5	5	0
Buckle, Rev. Canon ...	1	1	0
Buckle, Edmund ...	1	1	0
Buller, Rev. Preb. W. E	5	0	0
Burt, Mrs. F. J. ...	1	1	0
Chafyn-Grove, G. Troyte	2	2	0
Chisholm - Batten, Capt. A. W.	1	1	0
Chisholm-Batten, Lt.-Col. J. F.	5	0	0
Church, Rev. Canon ...	2	0	0
Clark, W. S.	2	2	0
Coleman, Rev. Preb. J....	2	2	0
Colfox, Wm.	5	0	0
Colthurst, G. E. ...	2	2	0
Cork and Orrery, The Earl of	10	0	0
Daniel, Rev. H. A. ...	2	2	0
Dobson, Mrs. E. ...	1	1	0
Drayson, C. D. ...	2	2	0
Dyson, John	2	2	0
Elton, C. I.	2	2	0
Elton, Sir E. H., Bart. .	1	1	0
Evans, W. H.	2	0	0
Foster, E. A.	1	1	0
Fox, Chas.	2	2	0
Fox, C. H.	3	3	0
Fox, J. H.	2	0	0
Fox, W. F.	2	2	0
Foxcroft, E. T. D. ...	2	2	0
Fry, Right Hon. Sir Edw.	1	1	0
Gale, Rev. Preb. I. S. ...	1	1	0
George, Rev. P. E. ...	3	3	0
George, Wm.	1	1	0
Gibbs, Antony ...	10	0	0
Gillett, A.	5	0	0
Goodland, Thos. ..	1	1	0
Goodman, Albert ...	1	1	0
Grafton, Rev. Preb. A. W.	1	1	0
Hall, Rev. H. F. ...	2	0	0
Hall, J. F.	2	2	0
Hayward, Rev. D. Ll. ...	1	1	0
Heathcote, Rev. S. J. .	0	10	0
Helyar, Colonel ...	1	1	0
Henley, Colonel C. H. ...	1	0	0
Hervey, Rev. S. H. A. ...	0	10	0
Hill, Sidney	2	2	0
Hobhouse, Lord ...	2	0	0
Hobhouse, Bishop ...	2	0	0
Hobhouse, Mrs. Edmund	1	0	0
Hodgkinson, W. S. . .	5	0	0
Hood, Sir A. A., Bart., M.P.	5	0	0
Hoskins, E. J. ...	1	1	0
Hoskyns, Colonel ...	1	1	0
Hoskyns, H. W. Paget...	2	0	0
Hudd, A. E.	1	1	0
Hughes, Rev. F. L. ...	1	1	0
Inman, H. B.	1	1	0
Inman, T. F.	1	1	0
Kemeys-Tynte. H. M. ...	2	2	0
Kite, G. H.	1	1	0
Liddon, Rev. H. J. ...	1	1	0

DONATIONS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Long, Colonel Wm. ...	2	0	0
Maggs, F.	1	1	0
Master, Rev. G. S. ...	1	1	0
Medlycott, Sir E. B., Bart.	1	1	0
Mildmay, Rev. A. St. J.	1	1	0
Mitchell, F.	2	2	0
Newnham, Capt. N. J. ...	1	1	0
Norris, Hugh	1	1	0
Odgers, Rev. J. E. ...	1	1	0
O'Donoghue, H. O'Brien	0	10	6
Ommanney, Rev. Preb.	1	1	0
Paget, Sir R. H., Bart....	2	2	0
Pass, A. C.	2	2	0
Paynter, J. B... ...	1	1	0
Peace, A.	1	1	0
Peacock, Rev. E. ...	1	1	0
Penny, Thos. ..	1	1	0
Pinney, Colonel W. (Bequeathed by) ..	300	0	0
Portman, Viscount ...	10	0	0
Portman, Hon. E. W. B.	5	0	0
Potter, Wm.	1	1	0
Prankerd, P. D. ...	5	0	0
Pring, Rev. D. J. ..	1	1	0
Rankine, Adam ...	1	1	0
Roberts, F. W. ...	0	10	6
Rogers, G. H. ..	2	2	0
Samson, C. H. ...	1	1	0
Scott, Rev. J. P. ...	2	2	0
Seale, Rev. F. S. P. ...	1	1	0
Sheldon, Thos. ..	5	0	0
Short, John	1	1	0
Smith, Rev. A. H. A. ...	2	2	0
Smith, Rev. Preb. G. E.	1	1	0
Sparks, Wm.	1	1	0
Spicer, N. W.... ...	1	1	0
Spiller, H. J.	2	2	0
Stanley, E. J., M.P. ...	25	0	0
Stanway, Moses ...	2	2	0
Stephenson, Rev. J. H. ...	2	2	0
Stoate, Wm.	1	1	0
Summerfield, W. ...	2	2	0
Surrage, E. J Rocke ...	1	1	0
Tarr, F. J.	1	1	0
Taylor, Rev. C. S. ...	0	10	6
Thompson, Rev. A. ...	1	1	0
Tite, C.	5	0	0
Tomkins, Rev. H. G. ..	1	1	0
Tomkins, Rev. W. S. ...	1	1	0
Trask, Chas.	1	1	0
Trevilian, E. B. Cely ...	5	0	0
Tuckett, F. F.	1	0	0
Turner, H. G.	5	0	0
Wakefield, J. E. W. ...	3	3	0
Walter, O. G.	0	10	0
Weaver, Chas. ..	1	1	0
Weaver, Rev. F. W. ...	2	2	0
Welby, Colonel, M.P. ...	5	0	0
Wells, The Dean of, ...	5	5	0
Were, Francis... ...	5	0	0
Wills, H. H. W. ...	2	2	0
Wills, Sir W. H., Bart.	2	2	0
Winterbotham, Dr. ...	1	1	0
Winwood, Rev. H. H. ...	1	1	0
Worthington, Rev. J. ...	1	1	0
	£709	7	0

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1902.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Sir Edward Dyer.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY GRANT.

WHEN the monastery of Glastonbury was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1539, Sharpham Park came into the possession of Sir Thomas Dyer.

The Dyers were an old family who for many years had occupied Roundhill Grange, near Wincanton, and were tenants of the Priory of Taunton. At the dissolution Roundhill was granted to the Earl of Oxford, and Richard Dyer still lived on as the tenant of the earl.

During the latter part of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries the Dyers rose to a position of some prominence in the county. They became connected by marriage with some of the leading families, entitled to bear a coat-of-arms, were patrons of several livings, large purchasers of abbey lands, and several members of the family became distinguished men.

One John Dyer, son of Richard Dyer of Wincanton, was appointed in 1459 to the living of High Ham by the abbot and convent of Glastonbury. He held the living for forty years, and it was during his incumbency that the beautiful church with its handsome screen was built. One of the witnesses to his will was "John Dier," vicar of Long Sutton, to whom he bequeathed "one gown of scarlet with its hood."

James, the second son of another Richard Dyer of Wincanton, after completing his course of study at Oxford and the Strand Inn of the Middle Temple, was called to the bar in 1537. His mother was the daughter of William Walton, *generosus*, of Shapwick. He was Sergeant-at-Law, Knight of the Shire for the county of Cambridge, Speaker of the House of Commons, and in the second year of Queen Elizabeth was created Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas. He filled high offices with dignity, diligence and integrity during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. He died at his country mansion at Great Stoughton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1582.[1]

His cousin, Sir Thomas Dyer, one of the King's gentleman sewers, was the first owner of Sharpham Park after the dissolution of the monastery. He also obtained for a term of twenty-one years, at £70 a year rent, the lease of the chief messuage or mansion of the manor of Weston in the county of Somerset, a close near the barn there, another close called Ward Close, the Rectory of Weston, with the tithes in Weston, Middlezoy, and Othery, parcel of the lands of Glastonbury, now in the King's hands by the attainder of Richard, late abbot. Seven years later, 1547, he acquired the manor of Greinton from William Walton, gentleman, deputy steward, who had purchased it from the King. In the reign of Queen Mary Sir William Crone, vicar, and the parishioners of Weston, presented a petition to the Queen, that she would direct letters to Sir Thomas Dyer, of Sharpham, "to give up a certain church house erected by them on a plot of

1. The Rev. Canon Mayo, of Long Burton, has in his possession a portrait of Sir James Dyer.

ground leased to them by the late abbot of Glastonbury for 12d. a year and two capons, because of their devotion in maintaining the church and its ornaments and finding a priest of the brotherhood of St. Mary."

Sir Thomas Dyer was one of the commissioners appointed by Edward VI "to take order," and complete the settlement of the Flemish weavers in Glastonbury under their superintendent Vallerandus Pollanus. And when they fell into difficulties on account of the exorbitant demands of one Crouch, Pollanus writes to Cecil that their only hope was in Dyer; a person of good religion, and their cordial friend, who promised to supply them with wool at a reasonable rate, and kindly offered them a long day of payment for it.

In the first year of Queen Elizabeth he was Member of Parliament for Bridgwater.

He married as his second wife a daughter of Lord Poynings. Phelps puts her in the family pedigree as the first wife. But in the pedigree given in the Somerset Visitation of 1623, she is placed as the second wife, and this is confirmed by other authorities. By this lady Sir Thomas had four sons, Edward, Alexander, Andrew and Thomas, and three daughters.

Alexander and his wife Catherine were buried in the church of St. John the Baptist, Glastonbury. A monumental brass in that church bears the following inscription: "Here lie the bodies of Alexander Dyer and Catherine his wife. He was son and heir of Thomas Dyer late of Street, deceased. She the daughter of John Thornborrow of Spaddesdon in Hampshire Esq. He died 7th of March 1633; she 20th September 1650. Here also lies what is mortal of Captain John Dyer who dyed the 24th of April 1670. This Captain John Dyer was the son of Alexander Dyer."[1]

Edward Dyer was the eldest son of Sir Thomas, and was born

1. The Rev. Canon Mayo very kindly informs me that this Alexander Dyer was the son of Thomas Dyer of Street, who was a son of Andrew Dyer, brother of Sir Thomas Dyer, Knight.

at Sharpham Park about 1540 or 1541. He was sent to Oxford and had some of his education at Balliol College. He appears to have left Oxford without taking his degree, though a "diligent and painstaking student." In Wood's *Athenæ* it is stated "that at the university his natural inclination to poetry and other polite learning, and his excellency in bewailing the perplexities of love were greatly observed by his contemporaries." For some time he travelled on the continent, and in 1566 we find him at the court of Queen Elizabeth: there he became a favourite with Her Majesty, distinguished for his courtly manners and literary tastes, and possessed great influence with the Earl of Leicester.

In 1571 he fell under the royal displeasure, as appears by a letter written by Lord Gilbert Talbot to his father the Earl of Shrewsbury. In that letter, dated May 10th, 1573, he gives an account of various matters going on at court. He writes, "Hatton the Vice-Chamberlain is still sick. It was thought he would not recover, the Queen went almost every day to see how he did. There were devices, chiefly by Leicester, not without the knowledge of Burghley, how to make Mr. Edward Dyer as great as ever was Hatton. Hatton being sick it was thought a convenient time. Thus it was brought to pass. Dyer was lately sick of a consumption, in great danger, and as his Lordshp well knew, he had been in displeasure for two years. It was made the Queen believe that his sickness was because of the continuance of her displeasure towards him; so that unless she would favour him, he was not like to recover. Hereupon Her Majesty hath forgiven him, and sent unto him a very comfortable message; and now he is quite recovered again."

In 1586 he was empowered to search and find out what manors and lands had been concealed from Her Majesty. These were certain lands which had formerly belonged to the monasteries. Two years later he received a grant of certain estates which he had discovered to have been concealed. But his method of dealing with these estates did not please the Queen, and he again

incurred the royal displeasure. He wrote to Lord Burghley begging his protection, submitting a full statement of "the whole course of my proceedings both before and since the granting of Her Majesty's warrant to me." This satisfied the Queen and soon after he was again restored to favour.

In 1588 he was returned as a Member of Parliament for the county of Somerset.

He was employed on several diplomatic missions. When the Netherland States sought the protection of Elizabeth, Edward Dyer was sent into Holland to ascertain the strength of their forces. He was also entrusted with an important embassy to Denmark. It was on his return from Denmark that he was in Bohemia, and there met Sir Edward Kelly and Dr. Dee. Kelly was a great student of the mysteries of nature. He pretended to have discovered the true elixir or philosopher's stone among the ruins of Glastonbury. By this he said he could change base metal into pure gold. He was created a baron by the Emperor of Bohemia, with whom he was in great favour for a time, but he was at last thrown into prison, and in trying to escape he fell and broke both his legs, and soon after died from the injuries he had received in his fall.

Dee was a celebrated mathematician and astronomer. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Cambridge, and during the three years residence there he says "I was so vehemently bent to study, that eighteen hours a day were spent in my studies and learning." He took holy orders, and settled at Mortlake, where he collected a library of four thousand volumes. On one occasion Queen Elizabeth went to see his library, but having buried his wife only a few hours before he was not able to entertain his royal visitor. The populace believing him to have dealings with the devil, broke into his house in his absence, tore up valuable manuscripts, destroyed many of his books, and scattered the rest, so that the greater part of them were irrecoverable. He became an astrologer and was supposed to hold intercourse with the spirit world, and

practise superstitious arts. Forming a friendship with Edward Kelly, who also had "dipped into these matters," they travelled together into Bohemia and Poland. But their adventures created such a sensation throughout Europe, that the Emperor was given to understand by the Pope's Nuncio, that it was a scandalous thing to the whole Christian world that he should entertain two such magicians as Dee and Kelly. Dee left Prague and came home. Kelly was imprisoned. It was in Bohemia that Edward Dyer met them, and he related at the table of the Archbishop of Canterbury that he saw them try a grain of the elixir on an ounce-and-a-quarter of mercury, and it was at once changed into one ounce of pure gold. At another time they cut a piece out of a warming pan and turned it into very good silver. The warming pan and the piece cut out were sent as a present to Queen Elizabeth.

Edward Dyer succeeded in performing all his diplomatic services so satisfactorily, that on the death of Sir John Wolley, in 1596, the Queen conferred upon him the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter; at the same time he received the honour of knighthood, being esteemed a grave and wise gentleman. As the honour was rarely given it may be taken as a proof of the high esteem in which he was held by the Queen. Not much is heard of him in public life afterward; he was never married, and from the token books of St. Saviour's, Southwark, it appears he lived at Winchester House, and there he died in 1607. From the same authority we learn that "he gave a buck to the churchwardens of the parish every year." He was buried on the north side of the chancel in St. Saviour's Church. I am indebted to the kind courtesy of the rector, the Rev. Canon Thompson, for his permission to see the register book of burials, which contains the following entry: "1607. May 11, Sir Edward Dyer, Knight, in the chancel." He left no will, but letters of administration were granted to his sister, Margaret Dyer.

I now add a few particulars of his literary fame. He was the intimate and chosen friend of Sir Philip Sidney, and with him

formed one of the foremost figures in Elizabeth's court circle. Sidney mentions him in two of his poems:

> "Welcome my two to me, E.D., F.G., P.S.,
> The number best beloved,
> Within my heart you be,
> In friendship, unremoved;
> Join hands and hearts; so let it be,
> Make but one mind in bodies three. E.D., F.G., P.S."

The initials stand for Edward Dyer, Fulke Greville, and Philip Sidney. Dyer and Sidney were called the Castor and Pollux of poetry on account of their close and intimate friendship. Gabriel Harvey styles them "the two very diamonds of Her Majesty's court for many special and rare qualities." Spenser describes Dyer as "the Right Worshipful Gent: and famous Courtier Master Edward Dyer, in a manner our onlye Englishe Poett." Another critic praises him "for eligie most sweete solempne and of high conceite." Drumond in conversation with Ben Jonson remarked, "He who writeth the arte of Englishe Poesy praiseth much Rawleigh and Dyer." Two of George Whitney's emblems are dedicated to our Edward Dyer:

> "De morte et amore; Iocosum
> To Edward Dyer Esquirer.
> Pennæ gloria perennis
> To Edward Dyer Esquirer."

In another of his emblems he celebrates him thus:

> "Say we lack their herbes, their wormes, their flies,
> And want the meanes their gallant hues to frame,
> Yet Englande hath her star of orient dies,
> And seeke therein a Dyer most of fame,
> Who alwaies hath so fine and freshe a hewe,
> That in their lands, the like is not to viewe."

Dyer's poems were contributed to England's *Helicon*, and were never collected or published in a volume during his lifetime. He also wrote a small prose work, *In Praise of Nothing*. The only known copy of the original edition is in the Bodleian

Library, Oxford. Twenty-five copies have been printed for private circulation by J. P. Collins. It is a great curiosity, bearing the stamp of a highly cultivated mind, wide observation, extensive reading, with gleams of humour here and there, occasional passages of deep pathos, and breathing throughout a devout spirit. The authorship of this tract has been doubted by some, but it was generally attributed to Edward Dyer by his contemporaries. The Bodleian copy bears his initials, E. D., and Wm. Oldys Norroy King-at-Arms, gives an anecdote which fits in with the authorship of Dyer. I give it in his own words: "Sir Edward Dyer, a man of fine parts and accomplishments, was a dependant at court in Elizabeth's time. He had expectations from her of preferment suitable to his merits. When he was walking one day under her window Her Majesty looked out and saw him in a pensive mood. Having a mind to be jocose, she said, "Sir Edward Dyer, Sir Edward, what does a man think of when he thinks of nothing?' 'A woman's promise,' said Sir Edward with a smile. The Queen drew back and said to someone near, 'Well, this anger would be a brave passion to make men witty, if it were not so base a one as to keep them poor.'"

Undoubtedly Sir Edward Dyer was considered a poet of mark and distinction in his own generation; but except for his connection with the court of Queen Elizabeth, of whom it has been said that she only drew and retained around her men of great minds and rare gifts; and his connection with Sir Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, the lustre has paled from his name. And yet the singer of "My Mynde to me a Kyngdome is, etc.," will hold his own against all time. An old Puritan writer quaintly observes, "His fame is too big a morsel for oblivion." To Glastonians his memory has a special interest from his birth at Sharpham Park. He is one of those distinguished men whom Glastonbury is proud to own among her sons. His most famous poem is appended to this paper. It is a description of contentment. It was set to music and published

in a collection of songs by William Byrde, organist of the Queen's Chapel, 1596.

"My mynde to me a kyngdome is,
Such praesente joyes therein I finde,
That it excells alle other blisse
That earth affordes, or growes by kynde.
Though muche I wante, which moste would have,
Yet still my mynde forbids to crave.

No princely pompe, no worldly store,
No force to winne the victorye,
No wilye wit to salve a sore,
No shape to feed a loving eye.
To none of these I yielde as thrall;
For why? My mynde dothe serve for alle.

I see how plentye suffers ofte,
And hasty climers sone doe fall,
I see that those which are aloft,
Mishapp dothe threaten moste of all,
They get with toyle, they keep with feare,
Such cares my mynde could never beare.

Content I live, this is my staye;
I seek no more than may suffice,
I presse to beare no haughty swaye,
Look what I lacke my mynde supplies;
Lo thus I triumph like a Kynge,
Content with that my mynde doth bringe.

Some have too much, yet still do crave;
I lyttle have, and seek no more.
They are but poore, though muche they have,
And I am ryche with lyttle store;
They poore, I ryche; they begge, I gyve;
They lacke, I leave; they pyne, I lyve.

I laughe not at another's losse,
I grudge not at another's gayne,
No worldly wanes my mynde can tosse,
My state at one doth still remayne;
I fear no foe, I fawne no friende;
I lothe not lyfe, nor dread my ende.

Some weighe theyre pleasures by theyre luste;
Theyre wisdome by theyre rage of wylle;
Theyre treasure is theyre onlye truste,
A clokéd crafte theyre store of skylle;
But all the pleasure that I fynde,
Is to maintayne a quiete mynde.

My wealthe is healthe, a perfect ease ;
My conscience cleere, my choice defense :
I neither seeke by brybes to please,
Nor by deceyte to breed offence ;
Thus do I lyve ; thus wyll I dye :
Would alle did so well as I."

I beg to express my thanks to Canon Mayo for kindly interest and suggestions on several points.

The Accounts of St. John's Church, Glastonbury.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY DANIEL.

"THE Wardens of St. John's Church, Glastonbury, hold an almost unique position amongst churchwardens in England." So wrote the late Mr. Bulleid in a valuable paper read before the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society. For more than six hundred years they have been a corporate body with a common seal. Mr. Bulleid was of opinion that the latten seal now in use is probably the one already in use in 1412, mentioned in the Inventory of 1421—if not, it is an exact reproduction. It represents St. John Baptist under a canopy, and bears the legend "Signum Commune Baptiste Glastoniensis." The wardens, two in number, received a fee of 6s. 8d. annually. On one occasion (about 1484) this was increased by a gift of 10s., "pro eorum diligencia per tres annos, cuilibet vs." Of their yearly accounts an imperfect series exists, the earliest being of 1366.[1] They have been printed in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* as far as 1625. They are dated from Christmas to Christmas, or from the Feast of St. Lucy, December 13th—sometimes from All Souls' day—and from the very first shew an income arising from house property amounting to £5 12s. 9d. By 1439, this was increased to £6 8s., arising from four houses in High Street, two in Chilkwell, one in New Street, and lastly Georgysynne, let that year for 1s. On this first mention of the

(1). This first of the series, however, is not with the rest among the Church Papers, but is in private hands.

George Inn it is said to be "late of John Nevwe and afterwards of N. Kynge." Now John le Nevew was party, in 1347, with William Hardyng and John de Luccombe on the one hand, and the Abbot on the other, to an indenture in my possession, "Super approwiacone de Hertymore." His seal attached is a very beautifully cut design of a lion curled up asleep within a quatrefoil. Some of these houses stood on the South side of the churchyard skirting the High Street, and were destroyed in 1820 to open up the church to the street. Mr. Bulleid reckoned up as many as twenty-six houses then yielding rent to the wardens besides several detached pieces of land in Glastonbury and West Pennard. Some stood in Maidelode, now Benedict Street, some in Northilode, some in Edgarlegh, some in New Street and Gropecomb Lane. Rents were sometimes in arrears, especially if the cottages fell out of repair. Shortly before 1405 a fire had devastated much house property, and the tenements were let for a term of years on lives at a very low rate, on condition of the necessary repairs being effected by the tenant. This was the main source of revenue. Legacies often brought in something, occasionally of money, *e.g.*, 1428, 5s. 6d. received of Nicholas Pepur, left by his wife; 1407, 6s. 8d. legacy of Robert Drake; more often of articles, which were sold for the benefit of the church: 1405, a ring for 9d.; 1407, a veil for 15d.; 1418, a brazen pitcher weighing 9lbs.; 4d. for the half of an old jar; and another sum for silk left by Thomasine Dorlet. A cow was let out for 2s.; 1407, "de xiid. de medietate locagii unius vacce sancti Johannis reddente capellano parochialis ecclesia." 1439: a basilard, left by a legacy, which had been repaired with silver was sold for 15s. To wear such daggers decorated with silver was forbidden it is said to any not having a yearly income of £20. So this must have come from some well to do person. Other sources of income were from letting out torches at funerals, for which from 1s. to 4s. was paid.

Seats in the church were sold for various sums, the earliest of such entries is in 1439, when 3s. 4d. was received for divers

seats. Also occasionally graves *putei* were bought in the church for 4s. or even 6s. 8d. each.

At Easter time a collection was made, usually described as "pro la Trendell:" this varied in amount from 10s. to 12s. The Easter taper for the font is mentioned separately. The trendell seems to have been a hanging hoop for lights. The tapers for it cost sometimes as much as 18s. Hoglingsilver is mentioned in 1428 and 1439. It was collected at Epiphany. No fresh light is thrown on the position or nature of the Hoglers. They are said to be the lowest grade of labourers, and at Glastonbury, as at Pilton, they appear to have formed a guild. To hogle is still used in some mining districts of picking over the refuse of ore.

From a church-ale in 1428 as much as 53s. 5d. was received. Now and then an old book was sold, as an old psalter, for 2s. For special expenses special gifts were made, as in 1428, three people handed over £4 1s. 10d., "ad opus ecclesie:" it would seem they had made a collection through the parish. In 1439, 3s. 4d. came "de diversis exeniis ad fabricam novi Rodeloft." The High cross, presumably on the rood beam, is already mentioned in 1406. For its repair ten estrugbord, *i.e.*, for wainscot, were bought at Wells for 8s. 8d., including the cost of their carriage to Glastonbury. Oak timber for posts, etc., cost 6s. 8d. An oaken plank 8d., and nails 1s. The "kervyng work" of the Rodeloft was done by Robert Hull, who contracted for it for £12. In 1428 as much as £10 16s. 5d. was spent on repairs "nove ecclesie cum porchia." This included hewing and carrying what is called free-stone from Doulting, wall-stone from Street, and lime and iron-work for a new door, together with wages of stone-cutters and masons. In 1500 the maidens of Glastonbury offered as much as 33s. 4d. to gild the image of St. George, the women offering 13s. 4d. for the same purpose. That was a year of great effort. It was determined to reseat the church in a splendid manner. The town was divided into districts (Chilkwell, Bovetown, are mentioned), visited by 14 collectors, who each gathered in what is called a croke either money or goods which could be

sold. As much as £24 8s. 3d. was in this manner contributed. The expressions used show that the "croke" was not a *crook* or cross-staff heading the procession, as explained by Bishop Hobhouse in editing the "Croscombe Churchwardens' Accounts," p. 1, but some sort of vessel, or crock, called at Croscombe, p. 31, the "croke-box."

Once we find plays enacted at Christmas and at Midsummer, viz., 1428, which brought in 8s. and 26s. 8d. respectively. Such plays in 1500 were arranged to be enacted in the "Bellhay." The same year money appears to have been raised by Robin Hood sports; Robin Hood's tunic cost 14s. His boots cost 8d., lining and all. Amongst the money collected were a good many clipped groats, which had to be sold by weight; they brought in 23s. 4d. In 1498 a fraternity of the Name of Jesus is mentioned for the first time, with its own wardens and funds, who paid their chaplain and ministers. So much for revenue.

The church consisted of nave and two aisles with altars of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, and a chapel of St. George. Besides the parochial chaplain, these altars had their chaplains. The rectory had been made over to the abbey about 1200, whilst one Ralph held it. His seal, found about fifty years ago, is in the Museum. The revenues were appropriated to the sacristan just after the great fire, when all the country was appealed to for funds to rebuild the monastery. Bishop Savaric confirmed the appropriation of "the church of St. John in Northbin" and the chapel of Pennard, *i.e.*, West Pennard church, to the use of the sacristan. The revenues were thus assigned to the use of the abbey, without any risk of falling into the King's hands, during a vacancy on the death or removal of the abbot. The chaplain received a yearly stipend from the sacristan. In 1404 we find the chaplain of Blessed Virgin Mary received £4 as annual salary from the church funds. There were lights before the High cross and the images of St. John and Blessed Virgin Mary, evidently on the rood beam. The Virgin's light had a candelabrum of iron. One of St. Nicholas, another of St.

Katherine in 1418. Perhaps one of these is intended, in 1405, by the "Yeldis-lyght," for the candles of which two pounds of wax were bought, costing 13d. In 1418, the ile of St. George is mentioned—or chapel, as it is called in 1484—and a new altar in his name was erected in 1418. Two new altars to Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas were erected the same year, and the suffragan Bishop who consecrated them received 20s. A great feast was provided on the occasion, at which the suite of the Bishop suffragan, and the priests and parishioners assisting, were entertained. Beside bread and beer and wine, three young pigs were served, given by the sacristan, the archdeacon of Glastonbury, and the chaplain respectively. Of course, the suffragan's horses were not forgotten. Unfortunately the parchment is torn and we cannot tell what the "panis equinus" cost.

In 1428 occur divers expenses, "circa reparationem nove ecclesie cum porchia;" also making a new door to the church, with staples and nails, and the wages of masons and stone hewers, in all amounting to £10 16s. 5d. This it has been assumed marks the date of the present structure. If so, only a small part of the cost appears here. Expressions used in the accounts for 1418 suggest that at no time was a new church constructed, notwithstanding the term *nova ecclesia* above, but rather alterations and repairs of the old effected, which have given us the church of the present day. For instance, the plumber repairs defects in the roof; twenty-six pounds of solder are bought with rosyn; a tiler works twice for five days at a time, and lime and sand are bought, as though much mortar was used. All proportionate rather to repairs than a new church. Great damage had recently been done by the fall of the pinnacles of the tower. This is stated in an imperfect roll. Its probable date will be about 1425. Labourers were employed in numbers to clear away the rubbish, *circa rudacionem*. Timber was bought at Witham Charterhouse, some of it in exchange for fish to stock the fishponds. The carriage of eleven wagon loads cost 33s. 10d. Two casks,

dolia, of lead were bought for £8 6s. 8d., besides half-a-cask and one hundred pounds given by benefactors. Four-and-a-half loads, *semys*, of oak were bought for new seating the church. All this belongs to the time when the central tower fell, and was replaced by the new Western tower.

An interesting document appears as the compotus of Thomas Colbrook, the supervisor of the fabric. Unfortunately it is undated, but probably belongs early in the fifteenth century, as T. Colbrook was warden one year between 1428 and 1438. It accounts for £107 6s. 7d. received by gifts and sale of old material, including two vlac, *i.e.*, hurdles. The gifts come from *extranei* as well as parishioners. The outlay is on scaffold and syntornes for the arches, reed for roofing, quarrying and hewing and sawing stones. The arches for the windows cost £16 10s. 8d. Two stone-cutters' green smocks of eight yards of stuff cost 6s. 8d. each. Thirteen pise of *carbo terrestris* cost £4 3s. 11d., an iron rake 3d., a shovel 6s., a sieve 2½d., four nails for the durn 2s. 8d.

Timber was brought from Witham, here called Selwood. The free-stone for the windows was worked at Bruton and elsewhere. The iron work came from Somerton. A "logge" or temporary shed was built for the carpenter's shop—and gloves were given to the carpenter and stone-mason costing 1s. 6d. Altogether we are afforded an excellent glimpse into the work and the manner of doing it.

About 1470, George, the organ maker, set up new organs, and Stephen, the carver, helped him, and also made a canopy out of *wenscott* over the altar. Ink is first mentioned in this account. The Browder, too, had the making and lining of a pall of satin.

In 1484 a new *domus* was erected on the church porch, and the making of a triangle is recorded with oaken bases and *weather dores* of oak in the *vyce*; *i.e.*, shutters in the winding stair. A vane and cross were set on the top. The *copern* or pinnacle was covered with seven-and-a-half hundredweight of lead, which was cast in the sacristaria.

The arrangements made about 1500 for reseating the church are extremely interesting. No craftsmen equal to the undertaking were to be had nearer than Bristol. David Carver contracted to supply the work for £41. This was paid in two instalments; but a fee of £10 extra and expenses of carriage brought up the cost to about £65. David and six men accompanied the carved work, which was shipped in two great "boots," from the Back near the Temple Friars, at Bristol. The boats were brought up the Brue river to Rooks Mill, in South Brent parish. Thirteen boats hired at Meare brought part of the work by water from Rooks Mill to the Bridge at Maydelode, *i.e.*, in the low land below the town near the Station. Other part was brought by land in thirteen wagons. John Pederam with one carriage and horse brought the carved work from the bridge to the church. The transit took a week. The stays and braces for putting up the "skreens and entercloses" cost 23s. The old seats had to be broken up and carted away with the rubble; and a "putte" was hired for 22d. to carry the mud out of the church.

The same year the image of St. George was restored and beautified, at a cost of £6 13s. 4d. The horse had to be supplied with a new tail for 2d. This image was apparently to be used in processions.

The earliest Inventory appears in 1418. It is highly interesting as shewing the implements used in a parish church.

Five silver chalices, three gilt, with cases de virgis or de virgatis; two silver crewetts with cases; two silver pixes; one ivory pix; six pewter crewetts; two latten pixes; one bucket for holy water; one aspersorium cum manicla; one lucerna. To these in 1421 is added one eelfat (oil vessel).

Vestments.

One suit of blue with cope; one suit of white with cope; one suit of blue without cope; one cope of yellow; six chesipul; four albs, besides suits above; ten cloths for altar. To these,

in 1421, are added six amices, one frontal, another with Lenten veil, four cloths with two canvacez, eight towels; and in 1428, one Lenten veil, two houseling towels, seven yards long.

Books.

One psalter, one portifory, two manuals, three antiphoners, one legenda, two books of collects, one processional, one old grail, one ordinal, two small books of sermons. To these, in 1421, are added three missals, three grails, one psalter called alba, four smaller psalters; and in 1428, three processionals, one hymnary.

Various Instruments.

Three new lich bells, five ringing bells; one chest for documents, six other chests; five iron candlesticks, one latten candlestick; one iron clogge, value 18d.; five banners, three of silk, two coloured; one black banner; two white banners; one banner of St. George, coloured; one pennon; three clokes of silk; one bag of red velvet; one seal of St. John in latten, still existing; one iron clepur; three desks; three wooden cases; one bushel bound with iron, and two iron manicles; silver rings with one faros; one cross; one silver jug; three rings; three towels of brabant; one bed of worsted, with broided testar for the Sepulchre; two banner poles; two biers with cover; one part of golden plate, given by Rose Bernard; seven silver rings, given to the altar of St. Katherine; three silver rings, given for mending a broken chalice of the altar of St. Mary; two cloths, dyed, Thomas Hooper's gift to the altar of St. Mary.

In 1421 are added: one green chasuble with alb; one amice; one stole; one fanel, *i.e.*, maniple, with three green parures for altar of St. Mary; one pewter ship for incense; one jar weighing forty pounds; one houseling towel of Dinant, measuring seven yards by six; four corporases; six hundred pounds of lead; one brazen jar, weighing twenty pounds; one patella, worth 18d.; one napkin and one towel, left by Alice Foranour; two towels,

left by Isabel Seley; thirty pounds lead; one small bell; one small cross of latten; one hundred and sixteen pounds of lead; one cloke of silk; one brazen jar; one silver ring, gilt.

In 1428 are added: one ship of pewter for frankincense; five corporases; one pall of green felewet, three yards long; one copper cross, gilt; two leaden buckets; one pickaxe; surplices for boys; one mappa, four yards long, by legacy; two towels of two and two-and-a-half yards long, by legacy; two latten candlesticks; one yard of brabant cloth; one canopy, with two foletts of pleasance for Corpus Christi. This year, too, a new Lenten veil was made of ten ells of linen at 8d. the ell, and a calf's skin was bought for binding five of the church books, leather and all costing 1s. 6d., and a new fringe of silk was bought for the banner of the cross.

Among the books for church use it is interesting to find that the *Legenda aurea* was purchased from Bristol. It was in eleven new quires and cost 40/-., twopence being paid to get it to Glastonbury. This was in 1484, one year after the publication of Caxton's edition. May we not presume that this was a copy from Caxton's press? In 1499, twenty-one chains were bought for fastening the books in the church.

The relations with the abbey were but slight. The sacristan received his dues, and paid the parish chaplain. A tenement of his was rented at 3d., together with a quartern of pepper and a quartern of cumin. The abbot's provost received the rent of a tenement, 2s. yearly. A crowbar, borrowed from the abbot for quarrying on Sandown, was stolen, and a new one, weighing twenty-two-and-a-half pounds, was bought in its place for 1s. 10d. Occasionally articles were sent to the abbey to be consecrated by some suffragan bishop. In 1428 the sacristan had given surplices for the boys. A house was rented of the abbot at one time, and we have recorded, *c.* 1484, the payments for a new *clavey* of stone with jambs for its mantelpiece, and 13s. 4d. for a new *pignown* (gable) on the western end of the roof.

Master John Muddisley, monk of Glaston, was buried in 1498; also Thomas Wason, the prior; and in 1499, Sibyl Camel, the widow of John the treasurer, gave a *pipa* of iron; and Prior Wason's brother was buried.

The officers of the church, besides the wardens, were the chaplain, who was the nominee of the sacristan; the clerk—whose surplice occasionally wanted renewing—he got 20d. for writing the compotus, but bought his own parchment, and received occasional fees of 2d. for obits. In 1484, he received a reward of 10s. And thirdly, the bedman, who prepared the graves and got his name from having charge of the bederoll. Once only in the extant accounts, viz., in 1485, the date is given by the year of the abbot.

It is interesting to find Master Portman and Master Fitzjames already acting as men of law for the church about 1425.

No points of general history are touched on. All that concerned the country at large connected itself with the abbey, not with the town or parish church. But we have here ample materials for reconstructing a good deal of the life of the townsfolk of Glastonbury.

Churchwardens of St. John's, Glastonbury.

1336	William de Wrington	Richard de Norweye
1365	Henry Tanner	John Fairhorn
1366	Robert at Lavendrie	William Murye
——	John Scaloun	Thomas Boxwell
1377	Richard Murymouth	John Aldenham, ostler
1378	William Kyng	John Sherper
1404–6	Laurence Davy	William Coumbe
1417	Thomas Porter	John Bourton
1418	Thomas Dunster	Matthew Stokwodd
1421	John Morthfeld	John Smert
1428	Walter Prise	Walter Wilcokes
——	Thomas Colbrok	John Hull

1438	John Hull	Bartholomew Martyn
1439	Thomas Burton	Walter Poole
——	Alexander Chauncelar	John Bougent
——	John Modeford	Thomas Greynton
1484–5	William Tyke	John Flemmyng
1489	Richard Cote	John Costrell
1498	John Costrell	William Basse
1553	William Cloutyng	William Harreis
1563	John Hale	Robert Wake
1564	Nicholas Roo	William Harreis
1574	Thomas Somer	Richard Hoskyns
1579	Edward Cowper	Thomas Netthole
1584	John Hopkines, the elder	Thomas Roo
1587	William Nurs (or Mors)	Fabian Rainsbury
1588–9	William Bull	Richard Rogers
1610	Edward Perker	
1611	John Roode	Thomas Greene

Parish Chaplains.

1353	Alexander	1428	John Swell
1377	Nicholas	1484	Peter Motyn
1418	John Scalon	1498	John Hardyberd
——	Thomas Webbe	1499	John Androwe

Chaplains of Blessed Virgin Mary.

1404–6	Thomas Hopere
1418	John Westbury
1484	William Morfyle, John Palle

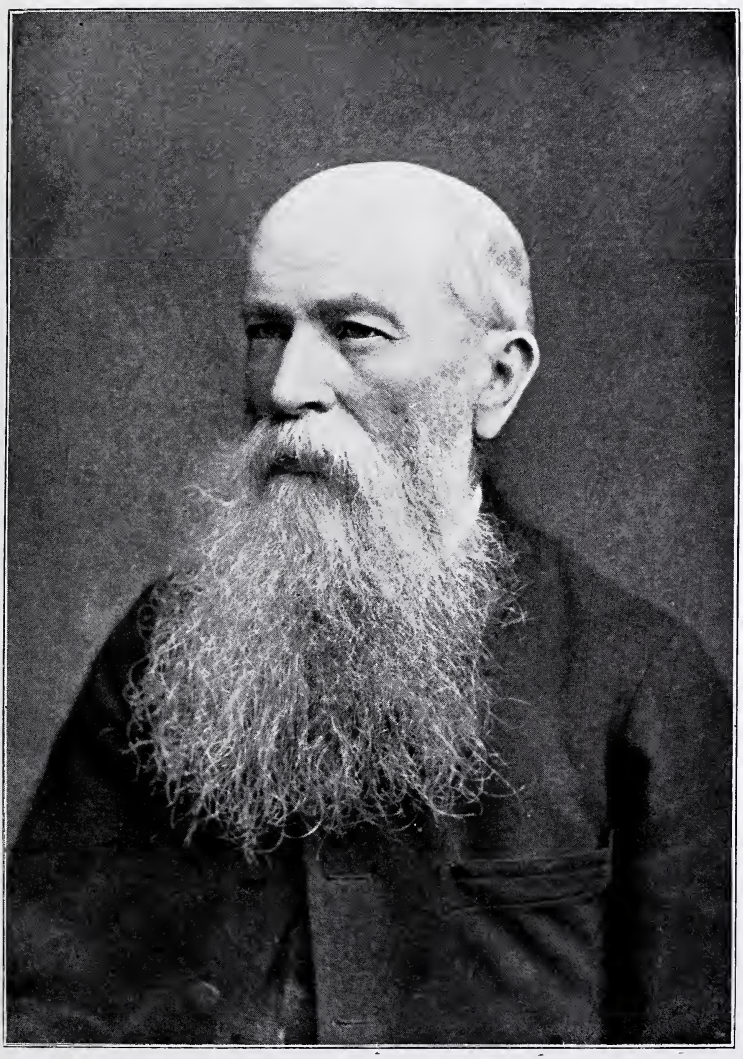
Mr. Walter Winter Walter,

M.R.C.S., Eng.

BY CHARLES TITE.

THE accompanying portrait gives an admirable likeness of Mr. W. W. Walter, of the Gables, Stoke-under-Ham, who presented the contents of his museum to our Society in December, 1901.

Mr. Walter was born in the village named, and practised there more than half-a-century as a medical man. It may fairly be said of him that he inherited a love of archæology and natural history from his father, Mr. Richard Walter, whose discoveries on Ham Hill were duly recorded by him in the fourth volume of our *Proceedings*, when he also published a carefully-prepared map of the hill and gave a description of that most interesting eminence. Mr. W. W. Walter followed in the footsteps of his father at an early age, and steadily got together a considerable number of local antiquities. Nor was he content to be a collector only, for every important addition brought him into correspondence with some able man whom he thought likely to give him reliable information about it. The notes thus collected were carefully preserved, and form not the least interesting item of his valuable gift. For some years, one of the principal rooms in his house was occupied by the collection, and when it had outgrown the accommodation thus afforded, a larger room was provided over a range of outbuildings. In due time, this also was fully occupied;



WALTER WINTER WALTER, M.R.C.S., Eng.,
of The Gables, Stoke-under-Ham.

for the steady and regular growth of the collection gave another illustration of the fact that when suitable centres are provided and become well known, scores of things that would otherwise be scattered, if not destroyed, are taken there as a matter of course. Friends and neighbours were glad to contribute, and many lads of the labouring class who went farther afield remembered their good friend the doctor, and gladly brought home, or sent home, articles likely to be acceptable to him. Sailors and soldiers were considerable contributors. But the great source of wealth was, of course, Ham Hill; and the constant watchfulness of the enthusiastic collector made the most of it. Then again the regular round of professional visits, extending over such a long period, brought Mr. Walter into contact with almost everybody in the neighbourhood, and he delighted to tell the stories of his finds. Archæologists are deeply indebted to the zeal and research of Mr. Walter for many of the most interesting facts now known about the Beauchamp Castle and the Free Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham, and many items connected with both of these buildings were discovered and carefully preserved by him. Mr. Walter's love of natural history found expression in a large and valuable collection of butterflies and moths, all carefully set by himself; and also in several cases of local birds which he had skilfully preserved and mounted. Some idea of the extent and value of the collection will be gathered from the detailed description given in the following pages. It occupies a large upstair room in the Museum at Taunton Castle, and the great gift was publicly and formally acknowledged by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., on May 21st, 1902, when his lordship also announced that Mr. Walter had been elected an honorary life member of the Society.

The "Walter Collection" in Taunton Castle Museum.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,
Curator.

THIS collection, one of the finest gifts that the Society has ever received,[1] was removed from The Gables, Stoke-under-Ham, near Yeovil, to Taunton Castle in December, 1901. It has, at the donor's request, been kept together as one department of the Museum, and occupies the larger room upstairs—the old Geological Room before the Great Hall of the Castle was incorporated as part of the Museum proper. The room, which is situated at the north-west angle of Taunton Castle, over the Keep, was re-roofed in 1884-5, and is now commodious and lofty, measuring forty-nine feet in length by twenty-five feet in width. Everything exhibited therein belongs to the "Walter Collection," with the exception of the Egyptian mummy and antiquities in the north-east corner, the pictures, the books, and the buffalo and other skulls on the east wall deposited by Mr. A. W. Turner.

In speaking of the various cases and series of objects in this room, the positions will be specified by the points of the compass. The room is entered from the south:[2] at the north are two XII Century lancet-windows, which were discovered

(1). The collection was very briefly described in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVII, pt. i, p. 92.

(2). A large photographic portrait of the generous donor hangs over the doorway on the south wall of the room.

in a mutilated state when the room was restored and re-roofed. The four window-recesses on the west will be numbered I to IV from the north.

The "Walter Collection," although marked by its heterogeneousness, contains many objects, archæological and ethnological, of great interest and rarity. If Dr. Walter collected some few objects of little importance scientifically, he erred on the right side, and he has undoubtedly done a great work in South Somerset in collecting everything of local interest, brought to him and sought by him. He has rescued many a valuable "curiosity" and relic not only from oblivion, but from destruction, thus contributing largely in illustrating the archæology, ethnology and folk-lore of the county in which he was born and always resided. Now that Dr. Walter's collections have found a resting-place in Taunton Castle in perpetuity, his name will be handed down, as it richly deserves, to posterity.

By far the most important series in the "Walter Collection" is that relating to Ham—or Hamdon—Hill, South Somerset.[3] This hill is situated five miles due west of Yeovil, and about midway between Ilchester and Crewkerne. I do not purpose to attempt to describe the eminence, which has been done more or less thoroughly on various occasions,[4] but to confine myself to the relics discovered from time to time there, and forming part of the collection under consideration. There is much yet that remains to be cleared up with regard to the occupation and history of Ham Hill: the system of castrametation has amongst other things to be worked out.

The relics from Ham Hill cover a very considerable period, up to and including Saxon times; in addition there are a few

(3). Mr. Chas. Trask in his work on "Norton-sub-Hamdon," published in 1898, gives a cursory list of the majority of the Ham Hill antiquities in the Walter Collection. (Appendix C., pp. 241-244).

(4). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*—Paper on "Hamdon Hill" with Plan, by Richard Walter, Vol. IV, pt. ii, p. 78. "The Camp on Hamdon Hill," by Hugh Norris, Vol. XXX, pt. ii, p. 138. Excursions to Ham Hill, Vol. XVII, pt. i, p. 57, and Vol. XXXII, pt. i, pp. 38-51 and 81-83.

miscellaneous objects of later date—things lost and thrown away in comparatively recent times. Palæolithic man is not represented by any object typical of the period, but there are numerous remains of the Later Stone Age. The Bronze Age is represented by some well-known implements of that period. There is a large proportion of relics of the Prehistoric Iron Age, including the "Late-Celtic" bronze bull's head and some pottery similar in decoration to that so commonly found at the Glastonbury Lake Village. With regard to the iron objects, there appear to be as many of the "Late-Celtic," as of the succeeding Roman period. In point of number the relics of Roman date surpass all the previous ages.

Professor M'Kenny Hughes has said "the presence of Samian pottery indicates a period when the inhabitants of Britain were in easy and frequent communication with South Europe."[5] Only five fragments of red Samian pottery from Ham Hill have found their way into the "Walter Collection." Are we therefore to infer the poverty of the inhabitants of this settlement in Roman times? Judging from the coarseness of the majority of the fragments of pottery, and the scarcity or total absence of such bronze and enamelled objects which would indicate a certain amount of refinement, I should say, "Yes." Even in the Romano-British villages of the poorer classes, discovered and excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in South Wilts, there was a much larger proportion of Samian ware found than at Ham Hill. At the Roman city of Silchester, hundred-weights of Samian have been brought to light during the past few years. On the other hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that the excavating-operations on Ham Hill have produced one of the finest portions of a Roman *lorica* in existence (fully described on p. 31). The few bronze fibulæ, which can be classed as Roman, do not exhibit a very high standard of workmanship. The Roman coins, as we shall

(5). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LIX, 1902, p. 230.

see below, covered nearly the whole period of the Roman Occupation, extending to Theodosius I, A.D. 379-395.

I will now proceed to describe and enumerate the collection :—

I. ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

(1). RELICS FROM HAM HILL, SOMERSET.

(These are exhibited in the table-case in the north-west corner, and in the central table-cases. The coins are in window-recess No. II on west side.)

Those objects marked with an asterisk will be illustrated in "The Victoria History of the County of Somerset."

Stone Implements.

Neolithic Implements.—Two axes of igneous rock,—diabase or basalt,[6] (specific gravity 2·92); one imperfect; the other has an oblique, polished cutting-edge, found in the quarry near the "Prince of Wales Inn." One precisely similar to the latter was found at Lodge Farm, Alderholt, N. Dorset, and is in Dorchester Museum.

Portions of nine chipped and polished flint celts, some of which have been subjected to fire.

Long, worked, chert flake, "found by Mr. Walter Raymond in a hut-circle with human skeleton and burnt wood at south-west of Hill."

A large collection of chipped flint implements and flakes,[7] of Neolithic and later periods, including eight finely-chipped arrowheads of leaf-shaped and triangular forms, and several specimens which appear to be unfinished arrowheads or in process of manufacture: the tanged and barbed varieties are unrepresented. Of borers there are six well-defined specimens.

(6). Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., writes :—"This stone may come from the region of the Mendip Hills."

(7). Some not shown in the case.

Scrapers are represented by several types, including the discoidal variety in some cases as small as $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, which form predominates. Amongst other implements that may be specified are small knives, long narrow flakes, hollow scrapers or arrow-shafters, cores, sling-stones, burnt flints (pot-boilers), and an abundance of flakes exhibiting secondary chipping to a greater or less extent.

The stone series further includes some twenty hammer-stones —mostly of flint or chert, the majority being more or less spherical; six smooth pebbles; and other fragments of worked stones.

Miscellaneous.—Large stone knife (?) such as could be used for skinning animals; found with bronze fibulæ.[8] Chopper-shaped piece of Ham Hill stone, labelled, "Stone hatchet such as would be used for cracking marrow-bones" (?).

A pestle or pounder (?) of Ham Hill stone, of circular section, height six inches, diam. at top and bottom $3\frac{3}{8}$ins., at middle $2\frac{7}{8}$ins., with concave sides.

Holed Stones.—Twelve specimens from 2ins. to $5\frac{3}{8}$ins. in diameter, with more or less round holes in centre of various sizes up to $\frac{5}{8}$in. in diameter. The majority are composed of Ham Hill stone. They are, for the most part, too large for spindle-whorls and nobody has yet, I think, been able to explain their probable use. There are four other discs of stone without the holes. A similar holed stone from Pitney is exhibited in Taunton Museum.

A piece of Ham Hill stone of oval form, pierced with three holes.

Large stone object of somewhat oval form, 11ins. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ins., height $3\frac{1}{4}$ins., with large hole through centre about $3\frac{1}{2}$ins. square. On both faces are four grooves or channels at right angles to

(8). This specimen bears some resemblance in form to the stone knife found at Harome, Yorks, (*Evans' Stone Implements*, 1872, p. 307) A somewhat similar knife in bronze formed part of the Ebbs Fleet hoard (*Proc. Soc. Antiq., Lond.*, Vol. XIV, 2nd ser., p. 311). Fig. 261 of *Evans' Bronze Implements* represents another in bronze from Allhallows, Hoo, Kent.

one another. The precise use of this object has not yet been ascertained.

Whetstones and Burnishers.—These are represented by seventeen typical specimens.

In addition there is the greater portion of a small whetstone, of quadrangular section and having a perforation for suspension, countersunk on both sides. They have frequently been figured in the Transactions of Societies. One was found with a British urn at Chalbury Hill, Dorset, 1878, and another in a tumulus at Lord's Down, Dewlish (Warne Coll.)[9] The Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, contains one from Longdon, Worcester, and several from Ireland. Two similar perforated hones, 2⅝ins. and 3⅝ins. respectively, were found by Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., at the Pithay, Bristol, 1900-1902.[10] General Pitt-Rivers found one at Mount Caburn Camp near Lewes[10]; another was found in 1867 at the foot of Silbury Hill;[11] one has been figured as having been found in a tumulus on Bow Hill, Sussex;[12] another small perforated whetstone was found in a barrow at Hove (Brighton) in association with the famous amber cup;[13] a tumulus at Tomen Pentref, Merionethshire, produced another;[14] one was found at Woodperry, Oxon.;[15] a specimen from Clun, Salop, has been figured;[16] they have been discovered frequently in the barrows of Wilts,[17] as well as in Ireland; there is another in the British Museum from Denmark.

(9). These may be seen at Dorchester Museum.

(10). Pithay, *Trans. Bris. and Glou. Arch. Soc.*, 1900, Vol. XXIII, p. 270, and *Proc., Clifton Antiq. Club*, 1900, Vol. V, Pl. IXA, following p. 56. Mount Caburn, *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, Pl. XXIV, fig. 29.

(11). *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XI, p. 115.

(12). *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, Vol. VII, pt. ii, p. 52, and *Trans. Arch. Inst.* (Chichester 1853), p. 52.

(13). *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, Vol. IX, p. 120, and *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XV, p. 90, fig. 3.

(14). *Arch. Cambrensis*, Vol. V, 4th ser., p. 315.

(15). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. III, p. 121.

(16). *Trans. Shropshire Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XI, 1888, Pl. I, fig. 3.

(17). Hoare's Anc. Wilts, Vol. I, Pl. II, p. 44, Pl. XIX, p. 172, Pl. XXI, p. 182; Pl. XXIV, p. 199.

Querns, etc. — Querns, grinding-stones, grain-rubbers, rubbing-stones and the like are represented by sixteen more or less perfect specimens, and twenty-one in a fragmentary state. There are some exceptionally fine specimens amongst them.

Large Perforated Stones.—Three large blocks of Ham Hill stone, and top of another, averaging 22ins. high, 14½ins. wide and some four or five ins. thick, with large perforation at one end. Their actual use has not been ascertained. One is figured in the *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, p. 49, where their position on Ham Hill and possible use are recorded.[18]

Bronze Age Implements.

Bronze Palstave (celt), length 7ins., with one side-loop, and flanges terminating in a cross-stop. The blade has a median ridge on both sides and a bevelled, curved, cutting-edge; quite a usual type. *Said* to have been found with a human skeleton, and if so, very rare on that account. Bronze implements have been very rarely found with interments.

Bronze socketed celt,[19] rather larger than the average size, being 5ins. long and 2¼ins. wide at the curved cutting-edge. The implement is of quadrangular section with a square socket and one side-loop. A portion of the socket has been broken off. By way of ornament it has three vertical ridges in slight relief on both faces. This and the palstave above originally belonged to Mr. I. W. Turner.

Small fragment of upper portion of another socketed celt.

Socketed bronze gouge,[20] length 3⅝ ins., in an excellent state of preservation. The socket extends to within 1⅜ ins. of the curved cutting-edge. Said to have been found with a skeleton.

(18). *Archæologia*, Vol. XXI, p. 40.
See also illustrated paper on large holed stones from Cornwall. *Arch. Cambrensis*, Vol. X, 3rd ser., p. 292.

(19). Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. I, fig. 8.

(20). *Op. cit.*, fig. 7, and similar to those in *Evans' Bronze Implements*, 1881, pp. 173-5.

Short socketed bronze spear-head,[21] length 4¾ins., also in excellent preservation. Found at the part of Ham Hill called "North Gully." On each side of the socket is a hole, ⅛in. in diam., for attaching the implement to the wooden shaft by means of a rivet.

Short bronze awl or pricker, or bit for a centrebit; it is squared at the butt end.

Prehistoric Iron and Roman Periods, etc.

Roman Lorica.—Part of a Roman *lorica*,* consisting of 26½ plates of scale-armour, in two rows of 18 and 8½ respectively, which must originally have formed part of a tight-fitting and exceedingly flexible cuirass. The burnished bronze scales are tinned alternately,—which would present a very lustrous appearance when new,—and are joined together by means of rings (about 5 m.m. in diam.) of bronze wire 1 m.m. in thickness. There are two holes at top of each scale for attachment to the leathern or linen tunic or lining which held the whole together. The thin, slightly rounded plates of bronze, which are only 0·5 m.m. thick, overlap a little as usual, and measure 25 m.m. in length by 14·5 m.m. in width, square at the top and rounded at the base. The two rows are represented in the illustrations[22] as overlapping to show their arrangement when the mailed garment was perfect.

This relic, the finest specimen known in Britain, was found on the south side of Ham Hill, South Somerset. Dr. Walter did not obtain the whole "find," for five scales belonging to it are in the British Museum, three in the possession of Mr. C. Benson, of Martock, and six in the collection of Dr. Hugh Norris, of South Petherton. It has been recorded that what was probably the breastplate belonging to this *lorica* was found near, by a workman who threw it on a rubbish-heap;

(21). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, Pl. i, fig. 9.

(22). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, p. 82, Pl. ii, fig. 1, and *Arch. Æliana*, Vol. xvi, 1894, p. 444.

he became ill and failed to find the relic after his recovery. There are also three scales of another *lorica* in the "Walter Collection" from Ham Hill.

British specimens are of the greatest rarity. There were at least three kinds of corselets of scale-armour used by the Romans, differing in the shape of the scales : some resembled the feathers of a bird, some the scales of snakes, and a third, probably the commonest, the *lorica squamata*, or fish-scaled, which is fully described by Isidore of Seville.[23] The Ham Hill specimens resemble the later. Examples of scale-armour of the classic period are however not rare in the sculptures and paintings of the Roman period. The bronze statue of Mars, found in the Falterona Lake, and now in the British Museum, is a beautiful example. Classic authors, such as Silius Italicus, Claudian, and Virgil have mentioned the *lorica*.

Only a few other specimens found in England appear to have been recorded. Four detached scales of a similar *larica* were found at Hod Hill, near Blandford, Dorset, and are in the British Museum (Durden Coll.)[24] In 1893, the Rev. G. Rome Hall, F.S.A., found three scales joined and of the same character as the Ham Hill examples, on Hadrian's Wall at the turret on Walltown Crag.[25] A portion of a similar *lorica* was found on the site of *Cataractonium* in Yorkshire on the south bank of the Swale at Catterick Bridge.[26] Examples have also been found at Pompeii, and in the ruins of the amphitheatre of Avenches.[27] Scale-armour worn by the Egyptians was somewhat similar.[28]

(23). *Origines*, edit. Cologne, 1617, p. 158. The *lorica squāmāta* was worn by citizen-soldiers and also by the prætorians in imperial times.

(24). Figured in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, Pl. III, figs. 2-4, and *Arch. Æliana*, Vol. XVI, 1894, p. 443.

(25). *Op. cit.*, p. 442.

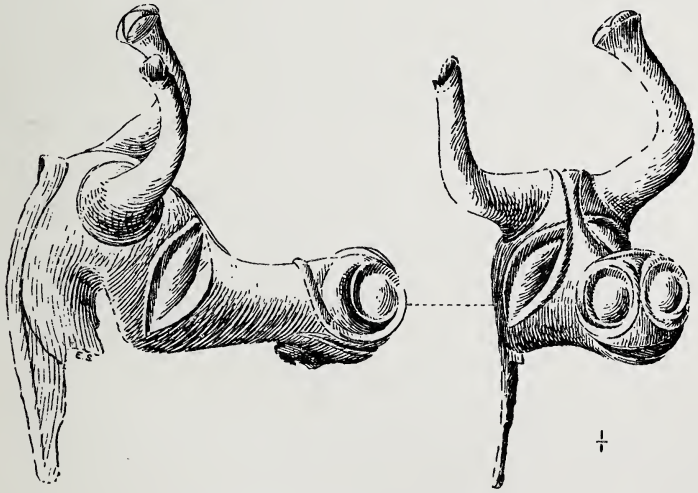
(26). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. VIII, p. 296 and *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, p. 8.

(27). *Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses*, by Baron de Bonstetten, Pl. XIII, fig. 3.

(28). See figure in *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. VIII, p. 295.

The Roman Wall Excavation Committee found a "quantity of scale-armour" in September, 1894, at Æsica (Great Chesters), which has been figured.[29] In this case, however, each scale only measures 11 m.m. in length by 6·5 m.m. in width, and is pierced with six holes in two rows of three. They are bound together by small ties of wire through the outer holes, leaving the central holes for sewing to the tunic.

Other Bronze Objects.—Head of a bull in bronze,* finely patinated, length 55 m.m. from back of head to mouth, of "Late-Celtic" design and presenting many characteristics of that period. Found on the north-west side of Ham Hill. (*The accompanying illustrations, kindly drawn by Mr. E. Sprankling, of Trull, represent the bull's head,* $\frac{1}{1}$ *scale linear*).



BRONZE HEAD OF BULL, "LATE-CELTIC,"
HAM HILL, SOMERSET.

There has been some dissension as to the age of the bronze eagle or dove; it has been examined by several prominent

(29). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, Vol. VI, p. 245 and *Arch. Æliana*, Vol. XVII, p. xxxviii.

archæologists, including the late Sir A. W. Franks, General Pitt-Rivers, Canon Greenwell, Mr. Arthur J. Evans, Mr. C. H. Read, Mr. F. Haverfield, etc. Indeed several of the most important of the Ham Hill relics have been commented upon by the above amongst other well-known antiquaries. The general opinion is that the eagle is possibly Roman, although the screw-holes give it a modern appearance.

Of bronze fibulæ* there are eleven examples,[30] mostly found on the north and north-west sides of the Hill. The majority are probably of British manufacture during the first or second century of the Roman Occupation of Britain. Six of them have thin, flat bows, tapering gradually towards the nose and having a slight arch ; they are of a type found frequently by General Pitt-Rivers in the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts,[31] Rotherley[32] and Woodyates,[33] in South Wilts. Then there are two, at least, of purely Roman form. In connection with these fibulæ, Mr. Arthur Evans, F.S.A., made the remark that "All fibulæ made in one piece may be taken as Celtic."

Another bronze fibula from Ham Hill,* presented to the Society in 1892 by Mr. Walter Raymond, and incorporated with the "Walter Collection." At the hinge-end it has an eyelet for suspension. On the swell of the bow and near the nose are two, small, flat, circular bosses which bear traces of enamel.

Bronze object resembling the flattened bow of a fibula from the "rubble heap" on the Hill. It has not been identified. There is a similar object in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury.

(30). One has been figured in the *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 5. A similar one was found at the Roman Villa at Brislington in 1899 (see *Trans. Bris. and Glou. Soc.*, 1901, Vol. XXIV, p. 292, Pl. II, fig. 6, and *Proc. Clifton Antiq. Club*, 1901-2, Vol. V, Pt. II, Pl. XIX, fig. 6).

(31). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. XI, fig. 3 ; Pl. XIII, fig. 4 ; and Pl. XIV, figs. 7 and 11.

(32). *Op. cit.*, Vol. II, Pl. C, figs. 3, 10 and 12.

(33). *Op. cit.*, Vol. III, Pl. CLXXXII, fig. 18.

Of ring-brooches there is a Roman penannular example,* with ends bent over and slightly chased. It was found near the bull's head on the north-west side of the Hill.

There are also casts of two other ring-brooches, the originals not being in the "Walter Collection."

Finger-rings are represented by one plain bronze mediæval specimen showing traces of gilding, and a finely-patinated spiral ring,[34] probably "Late-Celtic."

In addition, there are four other bronze rings.

Portion of a bracelet with incised ornamentation, "Late-Celtic."

Small buckle, pin deficient.[35]

Four fragments, probably edges of a bucket, found in the fosse on north-west side of the Hill. Similar bronze bordering has been found at Glastonbury.

Fragment of armour (?), bronze tinned.

Hand of a statuette of a Roman athlete holding a "halter." It was usual for athletes when jumping to hold *halteres* in their hands.

Small Roman bell (damaged), found in the Rev. F. Shepherd's house after his death and believed to have been brought him from Ham Hill. A precisely similar bell, although somewhat larger, was found in association with Roman coins at Binnington, Yorks.[36]

Spout of a jug which Sir A. W. Franks assigned to the XIV Century.[37] An object, exactly of the same design, was found at Covehithe, erroneously described as a *strigil* by Rev. Dr. J. J. Raven in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, where it is figured.[38] Another, found at Dorchester (?), is exhibited in Dorchester Museum.

(34). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. XV, and Vol. III, Pl. CLXXIII, fig. 15.

(35). A similar one from Rotherley is figured in "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. II, Pl. CII, fig. 12.

(36). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XIII, 2nd. ser, p. 30, where it is figured.

(37). Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 7.

(38). Vol. VIII, 1894, p. 215.

Stud, or top of nail, found by Mr. H. Norris in 1890.

Fragment of thin *repoussé* work of "Late-Celtic" design.*

Pendant for harness, Roman, found on the north side of the Hill. It is similar to a specimen in the British Museum from Barge Yard, London. A horse-trapping of similar form, but much larger, was found in the Nursery Garden at Cirencester.[39]

Eleven pieces of bronze of a nondescript character.

Stout ring with spike attached. This was given to the Society by Mr. Richard Walter in 1858.[40]

Finely-chased, bronze-gilt stirrup, figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. III, fig. 9 ; found some 75 years ago in the "Roman Camp" on Ham Hill. The late Mr. Roach Smith considered it to be XVI or early XVII Century.[41] Presented to the Society by the late Mrs. Farquharson, of Langton House, Blandford (daughter of the late John Phelips Esq., of Montacute) in 1872.[42]

British Coin.—Early British uninscribed coin of bronze, of the degenerated horse type ; figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. I, fig. 5. A similar specimen was found in the River Parret at Langport.[43]

Roman Coins.—(These will be found in the table-case in window-recess No. II, west wall). The collection consists of 259 coins, viz., 1st brass, 42 ; 2nd brass, 8 ; 3rd brass, 206 ; and denarii, 3. It has not been recorded from what parts of the Hill these coins were excavated, so that their interest and scientific value are greatly minimized on that account.[44]

First brass (*Sestertii*) :—They extend from Caesar Augus-

(39). Figured in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. VI, 2nd ser., p. 539.

(40). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection.'

(41). See "South Petherton in Olden Times," by Hugh Norris, p. 17.

(42). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

(43). See under *Coins*, "Other Archæological Remains."

(44). Some of the Ham Hill coins are described by Mr. Hugh Norris in "South Petherton in Olden Times," p. 15-16.

tus (B.C. 28—A.D. 14) to Severus Alexander (A.D. 222—235), and include coins also of Marcus Aurelius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Lucius Verus and Pertinax. Sixteen of them are very bad specimens, some of which are quite unidentifiable.

Second brass (*Dupondii*) :—The eight specimens include the Emperors, Claudius I. (A.D. 41-54), Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138—161), Diocletian (A.D. 284—305), Galerius Maximianus (A.D. 308—313) and Constantius II (A.D. 337—361).

Silver *Denarii* :—Three, viz. :—Cæsar Augustus, Philippus Senior (A.D. 244-249), and Trebonianus Gallus (A.D. 251—254).

Third brass, tinned : — Four, viz., Gallienus, 2, (A.D. 253—268); Salonina, wife of Gallienus, 1; and Probus, 1, (A.D. 276—282).

Third brass (*Assarii*) :—202 specimens, consisting of :—

Emperor.	*Date.*	*No. of Coins.*
Valerian	253—260	1
Gallienus	253—268	28
Postumus	258—267	6
Victorinus	265—267	40
Claudius Gothicus	268—270	35
Quintillus	270	3
Tetricus I.	268—273	37
Tetricus II.	268—273	13
Aurelianus	270—275	1
Probus	276—282	3
Carausius	287—293	3
Allectus	293—296	1
Licinius I.	307—323	1
Constantine the Great	306—337	6
Constantine Period	——	3
Constantinus II.	337—340	2
Constans	337—350	6
Magnentius	350—353	1
Constantius II.	337—361	2

Emperor.	*Date.*	*No. of Coins.*
Valentinian I.	364—375	1
Valens	364—378	1
Theodosius I.	379—395	1
Unidentifiable	——	7

Bone and Horn.—Two square bone counters (? dominoes), Roman, each about an inch square; one a blank, the other a seven, each unit being indicated by a dot and circle.* The reverse sides show the medullary canals. Found in association with flints, pottery and a bronze fibula. A precisely similar plain counter was found on Cold Kitchen Hill, Brixton Deverill, Wilts.[45]

A bone pin,[46] Roman, with long notch along one side; found near the "Prince of Wales Inn" with an arrowhead. A pin of the same form was found in General Pitt-Rivers' last excavations at Iwerne, near Blandford, on the site of a Roman building.[47]

Portions of two other bone pins.

Fragment of worked bone, flat and smooth, somewhat similar to the plain counter mentioned above, but larger; found with flints on north side of Hill.

Bone chisel formed from metatarsus of sheep.

Small portion of a weaving-comb, "Late-Celtic," similar to those commonly found in the Glastonbury Lake Village, and fully described in this Volume (pt. ii, Pl. III.) A similar comb was many years ago found on Ham Hill.[48]

Tine of red-deer, described as having been utilized as a spear-head,[49] but more probably a handle for a knife.

Three horn knife-handles, probably of the Prehistoric Iron Age, one having two rivet-holes; and a fourth only slightly

(45). *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 286, where references to somewhat similar objects may be found.

(46). Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 3

(47). It had not been figured at the time of the General's death.

(48). *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. XX, p. 329.

(49). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, p. 81, and Pl. I, fig. 4.

worked. A similar one was found at Mount Caburn, Sussex.[50] Others similar were found by Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., in the Pithay, Bristol (*Trans. Bris. and Glou. Arch. Soc.*, 1900, Vol. XXIII, p. 270).

Nine teeth of animals, some of which may have been utilized for certain purposes.

Glass.—Small blue glass ring, Roman.

Thick piece of bright green glass ; found at Bedmore Barn, near crocks of Roman coins.

Kimmeridge Shale.—Two portions apparently of a large trencher.

Two portions of armlets, one being found near crocks of coins at Bedmore Barn.

Two cores, (*chucks*), waste pieces from the turner's lathe.

(Kimmeridge shale formed part of the Kimmeridge clay formation. It contains a large percentage of petroleum, believed to have been developed by masses of seaweed, mingled with dead fish and molluscs. Rev. J. Austen, *circa* 1856, first explained that there were cores left after turning armlets on the lathe).

Clay objects.—Two clay beads for necklace, from north-west side of the Hill.

Clay sling-bullet,* of fusiform shape. It is extremely smooth, in which respect only it differs from hundreds of similar objects found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.[51] Taunton Museum contains a fusiform, clay sling-bullet, $1\frac{7}{8}$ins. long and very symmetrical, from Cadbury Castle, North Somerset, and several leaden sling-bullets, Roman, from Charterhouse-on-Mendip.* These clay sling-bullets take slightly different forms from various localities, and have been found, amongst other places, on Cold Kitchen Hill,[52] Beck-

(50). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, Pl. XXIV, fig. 25. Another with the rivet-holes was found in the Lochlee Crannog, near Tarbolton (Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 413, fig. 142).

(51). See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XL, pt. ii, p. 150.

(52). *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 287.

hampton Down,[53] Westbury and Highfield Pits near Salisbury,[53] by General Rivers in the Wansdyke[54] and at Mount Caburn, near Lewes,[55] and at La Tourelle, near Quimper, Brittany.[56] Fusiform sling-stones are commonly used in New Caledonia.

Well-fired triangular block of clay of a reddish-drab colour, with perforations from side to side across the corners; the sides are about 6ins. in length, thickness 2¾ins.; probably a loom-weight. It is similar to those in Taunton Museum found at North Perrott Manor, in 1878, and to those found in the Lake Village, at Glastonbury[57]; also by General Pitt-Rivers, at Handley Hill, and Woodcuts.[58] Other localities at which they have been found are, Hunsbury Camp, Northamptonshire; Malmesbury; Bigberry (or Bigbury) Hill, near Canterbury[59]; and Maiden Castle, Dorchester[59].

Spindle-Whorls.—One made from the head of a human femur.[60]

Five, apparently of Ham Hill stone.

Five of other stones, four being much rubbed and very smooth, the result of prolonged use[61].

One of Kimmeridge Shale, found near Bedmore Barn.

Four of pottery.

Two of pottery, in process of construction, the boring of hole having just commenced in one instance.

Seals.—Seal in mother-of-pearl, mounted in silver, ? Roman.

(53). *Op. cit.*, and "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. III, p. 271. In the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury are four fusiform clay sling-bullets, and five in chalk from the Highfield Pits, and one in clay from Westbury.

(54). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. III, Pl. CCXXII, fig. 7.

(55). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, p. 467.

(56). *Arch. Cambrensis*, Vol. XIV, 3rd ser., p. 303, fig. 5.

(57). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XL, pt. ii, p. 148.

(58). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. LII, fig. 8.

(59). *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 272, and Vol. XXXIII, p. 41.

(60). See those from Woodcuts, "Excavations in Cranborne Chase." Vol. I, Pl. LIII, figs. 1 and 2.

(61). One was found at Glastonbury Lake Village, 1902. (See Plate III, fig. 10, of this volume).

Three silver pendant seals, mediæval.

Iron Objects.—Three bars of iron, resembling unfinished swords, (or spears), of which a large number was ploughed up on a part of Hamdon Hill, called "Stroud's Hill," in May, 1845. "They were frequently placed in bundles, or 'sheaves,' whilst awaiting completion by the armourer."[62] The Ham Hill examples average about 30 ins. in length,[63] with flat thin blades and blunt edges; the ends of the blades have been hammered or bent over to form a rude, short and narrow tang and socket. Some sixty years ago, nearly a hundred iron 'swords' of this description were found on the plateau of Ham Hill called 'Butcher's Hill" within the line of the entrenchments.[64] One hundred and forty-seven of these objects were found at Bourton-on-the-Water, in Gloucestershire, and another hundred at Minety. Others were found at Hod Hill, near Blandford, and were firstly recorded by the late Mr. Roach Smith[65]; and 394 within the entrenchments at Meon Hill, Gloucestershire (excellent drawings of three of these implements are given in the *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*[66]) They are not uncommon in Dorset, having been found at Spettisbury,[67] Milborne St. Andrew,[68] and other places. Another was found at a depth of six feet, at St. Lawrence, near Ventnor, and has been figured.[69] Five from Winchester are exhibited in the British Museum, several being found together there.[70] On the Malvern Hills, between Great Malvern and the Wyche, 150 were

(62). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, p. 82, and Pl. III, fig. 4.

(63). I have only been able to strike an average from six more or less perfect specimens. They often measure 34 ins. in length from other places.

(64). *Op. cit.*, p. 47.

(65). *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, p. 5, and Pl. II, figs. 2 and 3; and *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. XLVII, p. 62, fig. 1. Prof. Boyd Dawkins has produced evidence that iron smelting was carried on at Hod Hill (*Dorset Co. Chron.*, Sept., 22nd, 1898). The art was also known at the Glastonbury Lake Village.

(66). Vol. XIX, Pl 9, figs. 7-9, and pp. 104-5.

(67). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1st ser., Vol. IV, p. 188.

(68). Five of these implements are exhibited in Dorchester Museum; they were found with many others.

(69). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd ser., Vol. VIII, p. 313.

brought to light.[70] A similar object, but shorter than the average (length about 27ins.) and rather stouter, was found at the Glastonbury Lake Village,—not however in association with others. General Pitt-Rivers thought that the fact of their being generally found together in a number is in favour of their being materials for the formation of some implements, probably swords. Mr. Roach Smith believed "they were imperfect swords, fabricated from native iron, and prepared for the final strokes of the war-smith."

Three similar objects from Ham Hill. (*On loan from Col. Colin Harding*).

Three others; presented to the Society by Mr. Hugh Norris.[71]

The two examples of iron scabbards of swords, although very interesting, are unfortunately in a much corroded and damaged condition.

Two objects which might have been swords in process of manufacture.

Iron dagger, length 11ins., including 4¼ins. tang, figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 9. The blade is of triangular form, and has a slight median ridge. At the base of the blade and between it and the tang is a raised, narrow, curved band or ridge. Portion of a precisely similar weapon was found at the Glastonbury Lake Village.

Of spear-heads there are eight specimens; the two smallest might more accurately be classed as arrowheads. All, or nearly all, appear to have had "hammered over" sockets, and the majority are undoubtedly of the Iron Age.[72] One is precisely similar to that found by General Rivers, at Mount Caburn Camp.[73] Another much resembles one from Hod Hill.[74]

(70). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLV, p. 263.
(71). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."
(72). One or two, however, are Roman.
(73). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, Pl. XXIV, fig. 3.
(74). *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, Pl. II, fig. 6.

The Knife series consists of fifteen more or less perfect knives, and halves of shears, the majority of Roman date. The most striking specimen is one having a slight ogee-outline to both the back and the cutting-edge of the blade. Its length is 5⅜ins., including 1½ins. tang ; the knife at base is ⅞in. wide. It is an interesting fact, and worthy of record, that this form is very similar to that of the typical bronze knives from the Swiss Lake Dwellings,[75] and this coincidence would lead one to assign the Ham Hill knife in question, to the commencement of the Iron Age. On the other hand, a knife in Taunton Museum of precisely similar form, and inlaid with two rows of brass ornament (? gold), was found in a *refuse heap* of the old lead-workings at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, in association with a 1st brass coin of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161. (This knife, however, was labelled many years ago as being *circa* XIII Century). It would be desirable to know if the form is found elsewhere in Britain, so that comparisons might be made.

Iron *umbo* or boss of shield,—the only iron object in the Ham Hill collection which can be safely pronounced as Saxon. Another *umbo* in Taunton Castle was found with Saxon remains at Tythrop Park, Oxon. They are commonly found with Saxon antiquities.[76]

The following objects are recorded as having been found with an interment on the Hill, and are figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXII, pt. I, Pl. III, figs. 1, 2, and 3 :—Iron ring, measuring 5ins. exterior diameter, stated by the finder to have been found round the vertebræ of the neck of a skeleton, the jaws of which only have been preserved ; sickle

(75). Several illustrations of the type will be found in Keller's "Lake Dwellings of Switzerland."

Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," from Wollishofen, Lake of Zurich, p. 15, Nos. 11-15 ; from Auvernier, Lake of Neuchâtel, p. 43, Nos. 9-11 ; from Lake of Bourget, p. 100, Nos. 12-14 ; etc.

Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," *2nd edit.*, p. 36, fig. 48, and remarks on this figure in "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. IV, p. 226.

(76). Those figured in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. III, Pl. II, and in the *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XV, p. 278, are quoted as examples, but they are figured frequently with Saxon remains.

or hook, and an adze, said to have been found on the breast of the skeleton. The sickle is by no means a common form.

The Ham Hill series contains another large sickle of elongated and very slightly curved form[77]; another, a very much smaller sickle; and one much damaged.

Two small socketed chisels, similar to one found at Bigbury Camp, Kent.[78]

Stonemason's chisel, length 8½ins., similar to one found at the Romano-British Village of Rotherley.[79]

Short iron saw.[80]

Iron wrench.

Two adzes, one having the socket broken in half.

Long and slender hammer-head.

Three small pickaxe-heads, varying in length from 4ins. to 10¼ins., probably Roman.

Two iron nails.

Iron spud, similar to one found at Woodyates.[81]

Socketed bill-hook of the Prehistoric Iron Age, with socket formed by hammering over the iron. Four similar examples were found at the Glastonbury Lake Village.[82] Two others were recently found at Bigbury Camp, near Canterbury.[83] Another was discovered by General Rivers at Mount Caburn Camp, near Lewes.[84] Dr. Munro figures an Irish example found at Cloonfinlough, Strokestown Crannogs.[85]

Small pointed object which may have been a *stimulus* of a Roman prick-spur.

(77). A somewhat similar one was found at Glastonbury Lake Village, and another at Bigbury Camp, Kent, figured in the *Arch. Journ.*, 1902, Vol. LIX, p. 214, Pl. II, fig. 4.

(78). *Op. cit.*

(79). "Excav. in Cranborne Chase," Vol. II, Pl. CV, fig. 1.

(80). *Op. cit.*, Vol. II, Pl. CIV, fig. 2. Three iron saws were found at Glastonbury.

(81). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. III, Pl. CLXXXIV, fig. 14.

(82). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XL, plate opposite p. 149.

(83). *Arch. Journ.*, 1902, Vol. LIX, p. 214, and Pl. I, fig. 3.

(84). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, Pl. XXIV, fig. 13.

(85). "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 368, No. 19.

Chain (2 pieces) and clip, perhaps used in combination for lifting heavy material.[86]

Portion of iron pot-hook, with portion of chain attached, and five other pieces, chiefly rods with links at ends. Somewhat similar to the pot-hooks found in Bigbury Camp, near Canterbury.[87] Three similar links of a chain for suspending a cooking-pot were found in the Roman Villa at West Coker.[88]

Portions of two iron door-keys of the "Late-Celtic" period, similar to those found by General Pitt-Rivers in the Romano-British Villages around Rushmore.[89] A similar object, apparently a key, length about 18½ins., was found at the Glastonbury Lake Village.

Curved iron object with ring at one end, probably a key, similar to those above. Presented to the Society by Mr. R. Walter, in 1858, and incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

Of rings there are four specimens, in addition to the one recorded above (p. 43), varying in diameter from 1½ins. to 5½ins.

Another ring (exterior diameter 5½ins., interior 2ins.), is apparently a quoit.

Several fragments of hoops of a stave-bucket or barrel.

Curved handle of small vessel.

Roman stylus, for writing on waxed tablet (*tabula*). They are sometimes found fairly abundantly with Roman remains as at Woodcuts,[90] Rotherley[91] and Woodyates.[92]

Sixteen fragments of iron more or less badly corroded, and for the most part unidentifiable.

(86). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. III, figs. 5 and 6.

(87). *Arch. Journ.*, 1902, Vol. LIX, p. 214, Pl. II, fig. 5.

(88). *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. XVIII, Pl. 17, fig. 4.

(89). "Primitive Locks and Keys," Pl. IV, figs. 34B—39B; and "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. XXV, fig. 5; Vol. II, Pl. CV, fig. 5; Vol. III, Pl. CLXXXIV, fig. 17; and Vol. IV, Pl. 315, fig. 10.

(90). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. XXIX, figs. 4-8.

(91). *Op. cit.*, Vol. II, Pl. CV, fig. 3.

(92). *Op. cit.*, Vol. III, Pl. CLXXXIII, figs. 12-14.

Seven horse-shoes of various forms, four of which were found in Park Mill Lane, at the base of Ham Hill.

Iron horse-bit, with curved bar of iron in place of the ordinary curb-chain of modern times; the cheek-pieces for fastening the bridle are of bronze. It has been figured.[93]

Another horse-bit; also figured.[94]

Fragment of a Roman chariot-wheel, the wood, apparently ash, fossilized. This, at the time of finding, formed part of a complete wheel, being bonded with an entire ring of iron.[95] Presented to the Society in 1855, by Mr. Richard Walter, father of Mr. W. W. Walter.[96]

Human Remains.—Three human skulls, two of which were pronounced, by the late Dr. Thurnam, to be Roman. The other was found with the three crocks of Roman coins, at Bedmore Barn.

Human skull, probably Roman; and a few fragments of human bones. Presented to the Society by Mr. Richard Walter in 1858.[97]

Animal Remains.—Portion of an immense antler of red-deer (*cervus elephas*) with perforation; from a hut-circle in association with querns, etc.

Another antler of red-deer, from the gully formed by a fault in the Ham Hill stone. Found thickly covered with stalactite.

Horn of roe-deer.

Portion of skull and horns of ox.

Lower jaws of sheep.

Teeth of pig and horse.

Skull of ox; presented by Mr. R. Walter, 1858.[97]

(93). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. III, fig. 7.

(94). *Op. cit.*, fig. 8.

(95). *Op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pt. ii, p. 86, and *Archæologia* Vol. XXI, p. 41.

(96). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

(97). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. IV, pt. ii, p. 87. Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

Miscellaneous.—Fragment of green malachite, found with one of the crocks of Roman coins, Bedmore Barn.

Small glazed pottery bottle, of the shape and size of a penny square ink-bottle ; found with the crocks of Roman coins.

Quantities of pottery and flint flakes, and unimportant implements, pebbles, iron pyrites, fragmentary animal remains, glass, etc. (*Stored in drawers*).

Cannon Balls.—Two of iron, 1½ins. diameter.

One of iron, 3ins. diameter.

Portion of one of stone (blue lias).

Crock with Roman Coins.—One of three large pots, found by farm-labourers, 1882-3, at Bedmore Barn, each containing a hoard of Roman first brass coins, chiefly of the "Antonine Period," middle of II Century, A.D The pots contained something like 600 to 800 coins.[98] The pot in question is of somewhat globular form, and lathe-turned, and is composed of a rough reddish-brown ware ; rim broken off; present height 11¼ins. ; greatest width at handles or loops, 10½ins. ; one side and the bottom are much damaged. (*On loan from Colonel Colin Harding*).[99]

Complete Black Earthenware Bowl.—The form of this type of bowl is depicted in the Archæological Journal.[100] Height 3ins. ; diameter 5⅝ins. ; the sides slightly convex on outside ; "bead" rim ; sides ornamented with three vertical ridges at equal distances apart, on each side of which is a row of small dots running obliquely to the ridges. Found at Bedmore Barn, and recorded in the *Proceedings*.[101] "Late Celtic" or British of the Roman period. There are two fragments with similar decoration in the collection from Ham Hill. (*On loan from Col. Colin Harding*).[99] A precisely similar bowl

(98). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, p. 46. This crock is exhibited on top of central case at north end of room.

(99). This vessel came to Taunton Castle with the rest of the "Walter Collection."

(100). Vol. XVI, p. 202.

(101). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, p. 48.

with vertical ridges, etc., from Jordan Hill, Weymouth, is exhibited in Dorchester Museum ; and there is another, somewhat similar, in Taunton Museum, from the same locality.

Fragments of Pottery.—There are a few hundred fragments of pottery, all of the best of which are shewn in the cases. The collection is represented by a very few fragments of the coarser British pottery ; that is pottery which the Romans found in common use at the commencement of the Roman Conquest. This quality of pottery is not lathe-turned, and contains grains of quartz, and sometimes of flint, shell, or chalk, the ingredients depending largely on what was easily obtainable in the district in which it was fabricated. Some half-a-dozen fragments of this particular ware from Ham Hill are ornamented with finger- and nail-marks.

Passing to the typical pottery of the Prehistoric Iron Age, the Ham Hill collection contains eight fragments,* ornamented with semi-circles, cross-hatching, zigzags, etc., and similar to some of the ornamental pottery found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.[102]

The pottery of the Roman period is by far the most abundant, but there is only a small proportion of ornamental specimens. Handles are well represented, and eyelets, or loops for suspension, also. Red pottery—red all through—is conspicuous by its almost entire absence, and the same remark applies to the hard and soft qualities of New Forest ware made at the Roman kilns at Crockle, which is found in some abundance amongst Roman remains in Dorset. Miscellaneous rims, bottoms of pots, "bead" rims, the Roman thick and thin grey pottery, etc., have been sorted and shewn in sets.

As has been stated before[103] only five fragments of the Roman red Samian ware from Ham Hill have been preserved in the collection. One piece is the base of a vessel, bearing the

(102). See description of some of the Glastonbury pottery, found in July, 1902, in connection with Plate III of this volume.

(103). See p. 26.

potter's mark, TERTIVS F (*Tertius fecit*).[104] In addition three fragments of Imitation Samian were found.

(2). RELICS FROM THE SITE OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHAPEL, STOKE-UNDER-HAM.[107]

In 1889, Dr. Walter contributed a paper to the Society, entitled "Beauchamp Castle and Free Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham,"[105] in which he recorded and described most of the relics from this site that he has presented to the Society. St. Nicholas' Free Chapel was endowed as a Chantry Chapel in 1304,[106] and is annexed to the Beauchamp Castle.

Masonry and Ecclesiastical Remains.[107]—Slab of Ham Hill stone, measuring 3ft. 3½ins. by 1ft. 3ins. (in middle) and 5ins. thick, inscribed with a foliated cross. It formed part of the side of a stone grave, in front of the altar in St. Nicholas' Chapel, Stoke-under-Ham. It may probably have been first used as the cover of a child's grave. Further particulars have been given by Dr. Walter.[108]

Fragment of the wing of a dragon (?), which probably formed a gargoyle of the Beauchamp Castle, on the site of which it was found.[109]

Fifteen other pieces of stone-carving from the same site.

Encaustic Tiles.—A few hundred fragments, of which about 26 averaging 5½ins. square, and about 70 fragments, are exhibited. They have already been described by the donor.[110]

(104). This mark is recorded on Samian found in London; Roach Smith's *Coll. Antiqua*, Vol. I, p. 154. See also Wright's "Celt, Roman and Saxon," 1852, p. 474.

(105). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXV, pt, ii, pp. 127-137.

(106) Collinson's History of Somerset, Vol. III, p. 316, and Somerset Chantries, (*Som. Rec. Soc.*), Vol. II, pp. 116, 298.

(107). The St. Nicholas Chapel relics are exhibited on one side of the central case, at the north end of the room, and on the floor under the case.

(108). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXV, pt. ii, p. 135.

(109). *Op. cit.*, p. 132.

(110). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXV, pt. ii, pp. 132-135.

Twenty water-colour drawings of the best examples, by Mr. Richard Walter, hang in oak frames round the case. Similar tiles have been found at Poyntington, Muchelney, Glastonbury, and South Petherton, and others similar are in their original position in St. John the Baptist's Chapel, at Wells. Six, at least, of the types are heraldic. Some bear the Arms of Richard Plantagenet (2nd son of King John), and Edmund Plantagenet, the Arms of England from 1154 to 1340, and the Arms of Cheney, Clare, and Berkeley.

Other Relics.—Twenty-seven fragments of pottery, some of typical Norman design.

Thirteen clay tobacco-pipes and fragments, in addition to those shewn in the "Smoking" series.

Five pieces of lead, apparently *cut up* and left behind by despoilers, in 1548. Some of the iron nails for fastening the lead to the roof are still in position.

Fragments of human skull, patella, and vertebra. A few animal remains, and oyster-shells.

Bronze buckle, button and counter (?). Gilt finger-ring, pair of earrings, carpenter's compasses, etc.

(3). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

(*These are exhibited in table-case, close to the larger east window, unless otherwise stated*).

Coins.—British bronze coin of the degenerated horse type, found in the bed of the River Parret, at Langport. Similar to the specimen from Ham Hill.[111]

Third brass Roman coin, of Aurelianus, A.D. 270-275, and another of Valentinian 1, A.D. 364-375. Both found at Ilchester.

Bronze and Iron Objects.—Small bronze mask (human head), length 1⅜ins., width 1in., weight 15dwts.; for its size it is

(111). See p. 36.

remarkably heavy. The eyeballs, and a strip on forehead, are inlaid with silver. Found at Ilchester; probably Roman. Given to Dr. Walter by Rev. L. H. P. Maurice.

An iron object of unknown use, consisting largely of chain-work with square links. Found two feet beneath the surface on the west side of the south transept of Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church.

Iron buckle, XIV Century, found in a stone coffin containing a human skeleton, under the south transept of Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church.

Iron nail from XV Century door, Norton-sub-Hamdon Church.

Stone Implements.—Eight flint implements from Maiden Castle, Dorchester.

Finely-worked flint knife, length 2ins., from Stanchester, Curry Rivel.

Chert flake from Pendomer, Somerset, obtained by Mr. Walter Raymond.

Stone axe of bi-convex section with squared ridges and shoulders at the hafting-end, and with curved cutting-edge; similar in shape to the characteristic form found at Kahun, in Egypt.[112] Found in peat in Ireland, and given to Dr. Walter by Rev. W. J. Rowland.

Fragment of stone, perhaps an implement: picked up at Donegal. (Rev. W. J. Rowland).

Stone implement (?) from Catcott, near Glastonbury.

Conical piece of flint, (? use); found at Silchester.[113]

Pottery.—Cinerary urn of the Roman period, containing cremated interment, dug up near St. Margaret's, Gloucester.[114]

Handle of a Norman pot, found in Stoke-sub-Hamdon Churchyard.

(112). Guide to the Antiquities of the Stone Age, British Museum, 1902, p. 96, fig. 104.

(113). What appears to be a somewhat similar object, is figured in *Arch. Cambrensis*, Vol. XIV, 3rd ser., p. 241, fig. 10.

(114). Exhibited on top of central case at north end of room.

Base of a Roman pot from Grantham.

Small portion of a mosaic pavement, six fragments of tiles and tesseræ, two much worn ends of deer-tines probably for use as knife-handles, and a quantity of boars' tusks, found in the remains of a Roman Villa, at a spot called "Crimmelford Knap," near Dinnington, 1861.[115]

Miscellaneous.—Fragment of leaden coffin, found near Berely Farm, Stoke-under-Ham, half-a-mile from the Roman Fosse-way, and in immediate vicinity of a Roman villa.[116]

Roman tile of Purbeck shale, of the usual pointed type, Dorchester. A portion of the nail for attachment still remains in the hole. Given to Dr. Walter by Mr. B. A. Hogg. Precisely similar tiles from the Roman Stations at High Ham and Seaton are exhibited in Taunton Museum. Another from Dorchester has been figured.[117]

Small stone object, perhaps a central pendant for a necklace, of triangular form with rounded corners ; the sides about $1\frac{3}{4}$ins. long and slightly convex. It is pierced by a hole at each of two of the corners, and by two holes at the other corner. All these holes meet in the centre. Picked up by Mr Hugh Norris, half-a-mile inland from the mouth of the River Sid, Devon, "in river drift where flakes occur."

Large armlet of Kimmeridge shale, dug up at Yetminster, 12 feet beneath the surface.

Calvarium of human skull, found by a man fishing in the River Ivel, below Berely, Somerset.[118]

Two antlers of fallow-deer from foundations of Arundel Castle.

Two specimens of *helix pomacea*, found near Roman villa at Birdlip.

(115). Hugh Norris' "South Petherton in the Olden Times," p. 15.

(116). In lancet window-recess at N.W. of room.

(117). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol., XVI, p. 186, where the finding of other specimens is recorded. These tiles were found commonly at General Pitt-Rivers' diggings at the Roman building at Iwerne, near Blandford.

(118). Exhibited on top of central case at north end of room.

Several unimportant and fragmentary archæological remains from Carthage, Tiryns, Assouan, Greece, Persia, Sebastopol, Gibraltar, etc., are stored in drawers. Also a few geological and mineralogical specimens ; and portion of the back-bone of an ichthyosaurus.

(4). WOODEN CARVINGS AND ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS.

(*These are exhibited on the walls in the south-east corner of the room*).

Stone.—Piscina, or holy-water stoup, from the King David Inn, St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, which was formerly a part of a Benedictine Monastery.[120] Given to Dr. Walter by Rev. C. L. Marson, of Hambridge.[119]

Grotesque head in Ham Hill stone, height 11ins., from Shepton Beauchamp Church. ? XIII Century.[120]

Painted boss (green, red and yellow) of Ham Hill stone, from Chiselborough Church, Somerset.[121] ? XV Century.

Wood.—Fragment of the screen of Norton-sub-Hamdon Church. The tower was destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, on 29th July, 1894, and the melted bell-metal (of which the collection contains four pieces), was deposited on the back of the screen.[121]

Fine piece of carving in high relief, measuring 49½ins. by 21ins. The devil is represented in centre, with a griffin on either side. ? XVI Century.

Another large piece, 59ins. by 17ins., marked "Somerset." ? XVII Century.

Two carved oak, oblong panels, pierced work, 23ins. by 8½ins., marked "South Somerset. XV Century."

Pair of carved mahogany spandrils, from fireplace, Arundel Castle ; pierced foliated work.

(119). See Dr. Walter's M.S. Notes, Vol. III, pp. 37-44.

(120). At north end of room.

(121). Exhibited in case near larger east window, with "Miscellaneous Archæological Remains."

Dark oak carving of a female figure, with a bunch of pears above; Tudor period.

Carving in oak, somewhat mutilated, of a crowned female figure, in her left hand a book. Recovered from an outhouse at Montacute, where it was utilized as a partition.

Dark oak carving of a draped and winged figure, with head leaning back, holding a shield with both hands. Locality not known.

Two square bosses from the roof of South Petherton Church.

Two others, and four smaller pieces of carving, from Martock Church.

Three pieces of carving from the roof of Odcombe Church.

Carved oak finial of the Perpendicular period.

Seven other pieces of carving, without localities.

II. PORCELAIN, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

(*This series is exhibited in the central case, at the north end of the room*).

Pottery.—Large globular earthenware jar, capacity 1 gallon, with loops or eyelets for suspension, (two holes on each side); small neck and mouth; called a "Hedgehog," and formerly used for carrying cider into the fields, South Somerset. This specimen was given to Dr. Walter by Miss Sarrell, of Montacute; it originally belonged to Jacob Murley.

Complete earthenware pitcher, with thin yellow glaze. Found under Bine Bridge, South Somerset, when undergoing repairs; when found it was covered with a concretionary substance several inches thick.

Glazed earthenware pot, rim broken off. Found in a well at the "Fleur-de-Lis" Inn, Stoke-under-Ham.

Another earthenware pitcher, with neck glazed only. Locality unknown.

One-handled red earthenware cup, with yellow glaze on upper part. Found on the site of the Priory, at Montacute.

Small, perfect, globular earthenware pot, glazed inside and out, and fragment of another. Found on Ham Hill.

Two small, globular, glazed, earthenware pots, with narrow necks and mouths. Found under the foundations of Conduit Farm, Stoke-under-Ham.

Another, with wide mouth, found with last.

A tiny, glazed vessel of flower-pot shape.

Brown glazed pottery flask.

Yellow and brown glazed figure of a man with pot-hat, astride a barrel, which bears the date 1830. Inscription below, "J. SMITH, THE MORMON PROPHET." (Mormonism was founded by Joseph Smith in 1830 in the United States).

A glazed pepper-castor in the form of a grotesque figure.

Glazed earthenware blue and white bleeding-dish, of XVIII or early XIX Century.

Bleeding-dish of Hispano-Moresque ware, with copper lustre. Used by Mr. Richard Walter, the donor's father, in 1788.

Tankard of salt glaze ware.

Cream-coloured jug, probably Leeds ware, *circa* 1780. On one side the points of the compass are depicted; on the other, a scene entitled "Gretna Green or the Red-hot Marriage," and

> "Oh! Mr. Blacksmith ease our Pains
> And Tye us fast in Wedlock's Chains
> For all our Rights we will maintain
> And drink Confusion to Tom Paine."

All the decoration is in black.

White jug with farcical representation, in several colours, of "JOHN BULL *showing the* CORSICAN MONKEY" (? Napoleon). The 'Corsican monkey' is seated on the back of a bear, which is led before two women by John Bull, who is saying, "For a particular account of this wonderfull animal, see my advertisement on the other side," viz :—

"My friends and neighbours this is no Monkey of the common order, he is a very cholerick little gentleman I assure you. I had a vast deal of trouble to bring him to any kind of obedience. He is very fond of playing with Globes and Sceptres, so as you may perceive. I let him have one of each make of gingerbread in order to amuse him in a strange country.—Manufactured by T. Harley, Lane End."

Lane-End ware (now Longton, Staffordshire). Late XVIII or Early XIX Century.

Three 'jolly-boys' or 'fuddling-cups,' late XVII and early XVIII Centuries. Made at the local kilns at Crock Street, near Ilminster. This was probably a pottery of ancient origin, seeing that the word "Crock" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *crocc*, *crocca*, a pot; Danish, *kruik*. In Collinson's time there were three potteries at Crock Street. The three specimens are of triangular form, one having three cups, the others six cups each. The cups are connected with one another by small ducts or channels; so that by drinking from any one cup, the contents of the whole vessel can be quaffed. In one of the examples with six cups, one of the corner cups has been much broken, and to prevent liquid flowing into it, the ducts connecting it with the two adjacent cups have been stopped by small corks. This specimen only, has an inscription round the sides; what remains of it runs as follows:—"*Think of me*, 1739, R.S.," and "*iolien*" (?) In the general collection of pottery in Taunton Museum is another 'jolly-boy,' with three cups joined in the usual triangular fashion; it is inscribed, "THREE MERY BOYS, 1697." There is also a large yellow tyg of the same ware, with "A.M., 1718," in a brown slip.

Lustre Ware.[122]—Jug of English copper lustre ware, of the second period of its manufacture, probably about 1830, when the glaze presented a somewhat pimpled appearance. On the blue band encircling the jug and on both sides, is a rude representation of a shepherd attending his sheep.

Elegant jug, with broad band of purple-gold lustre round

(122). "English Lustre Ware," *The Connoisseur*, Vol. IV, pp. 195-9.

rim and neck. On one face, on a white ground, is a transfer picture of a country-house scene; on the other side the following verse:—

"Let him that would live,
for to thrive by his trade,
Attend to his business
and see that he's paid,
Honest industry through
this passage of Life,
Will procure him comfort,
His Children, and Wife."

English, *circa* A.D. 1800.

Tea-pot of somewhat oblong form, of a brownish-copper colour of bright lustre; encircled by a band of floral design in green and blue. English, early XIX Century.

Tea-Pots and Table-ware.—Terra-cotta coloured pottery coffee-pot, probably Elers ware (1688—1710, Bradwell Wood, near Burslem).

Three cream-jugs and two sugar-basins of dull black pottery, resembling Wedgwood. Four of the pieces are coated inside with a bright black glaze. Probably early XIX Century.

Glazed jug with bird and floral design in pink, green and blue. Potter's mark on bottom "*C. & R.*" Probably XIX Century.

Two white porcelain cups, with a hawthorn design in relief. ? Plymouth, XVIII Century.

Small porcelain bowl, with peacock and floral decoration inside and out.

Small cream-coloured teapot, without cover; the painted decoration in black and dark red. On one side a sheaf of corn and "*Success to the Grain Returned*;" on the other face a plough, and "*God speed the Plough.*" Probably Liverpool ware, XVIII Century.

White porcelain teapot, of long, narrow form, with floral decoration in pink, yellow, green and light red. Probably early XIX Century.

Another, of long, oval form, decorated with bands and bunches of red roses.

White porcelain teapot, of oblong form, with a band of grapes, and another of strawberries, as decoration ; the edges lined with bright blue.

Foreign.—Small Japanese vase, probably of Kaga ware, and early XIX Century.

Russian Coronation Commemoration Cup. June, 1896.

To commemorate the coronation of the Tsar, Nicholas II, at Moscow, booths were erected on the Khondinsk Plain, at which memorial cups, amongst other things, were to be given away to the people. There was such a terrible crush to gain possession of the cups, that between two and three thousand persons were crushed to death and great numbers injured. On the Tsar hearing of it, he ordered a requiem mass to be said for the victims, which he personally attended.

Dishes and Plates.—"Blue Dash" charger, 13¾ins. in diameter, with representation of "Adam and Eve," of the type illustrated by Mr. E. A. Downman,[123] who states that the figures depicted may possibly mean "William and Mary," 'Mary stealing the throne of England and giving it to her husband. The fruit is always an *orange.*' Early XVIII Century ; probably English, possibly Dutch.[124] In the general collection of pottery in the Museum are two similar dishes, one of which, however, has two "Eves" and no "Adam."[125]

Blue and white dish, with eight-sided rim.

Large dish, with eight-sided rim, ornamented with Oriental floral designs. Spode ware, Stoke-upon-Trent, 1800—1827. Marked "SPODE, STONE CHINA."

Blue and white dish, decorated with sporting scenes. Spode ware, 1800—1827. Marked "SPODE," indented and also in blue.

(123). "English Pottery and Porcelain," by E. A. Downman, 1899, p. 12.

(124.) *Op. cit.*, p. 13.

(125). A representation of "Adam and Eve" on a tombstone of 1749 may be seen in Falkirk Churchyard. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, Vol. x, p. 214.

There is a much ruder representation of "Adam and Eve" in Hardham Church, Sussex. *Arch. Journ.*, 1901, Vol. LVIII, p. 85.

Blue and white soup-plate, of Spode ware, 1800—1827. Marked "SPODE," indented.

Two 'willow-pattern' plates. Salopian or Staffordshire.

Large circular Delft plate.

Small glazed stone-ware plate, with circular band of ornament, of dark maroon colour, enclosing:—"(*1746*) *Duke William for Euer.*"

(William, Duke of Cumberland, who fought at Dettingen and defeated the young Pretender at Culloden.)

Three circular escalloped and fluted dishes, probably Dutch.

Five 'bon-bon' dishes—two with 'willow pattern' and semi-circular handles; two of 'grape-leaf' design, the stalks developed as handles; and a white and green specimen, leaf design—three leaves overlapping one another.

Three Dutch enamelled ware Delft tiles; one maroon, two blue.

Glass.—Green glass wine-bottle. "J. W. PETERS" on boss.

Black glass wine-bottle. On boss, $\frac{\text{"P.}}{\text{W. A.}}$ 1799" (William Ann Pinney, 1799). Given to Dr. Walter by Mr. John Francis, who married the Pinneys' grand-daughter.

Jug of Nailsea glass.

Glass cup or tankard, with painted decoration.

Three beer-glasses with cut stems; bowls, engraved with heads of barley, also with tendrils, leaves, and clusters of hops. Probably late XVIII Century.[126]

Severely plain beer-glass, with funnel-shaped bowl and a 'tear' of air in stem. Probably *temp.* Charles II.

Plain ale or mead glass, somewhat similar to the last, but with straight sides to bowl. XVIII Century.

Plain funnel-shaped glass, with solid and thick stem. XVIII Century.

Two plain glasses, with long, solid stems and small bowls, with straight sides; for strong or cordial waters.

(126). See article on Glasses in *The Connoisseur*, Vol. II, pp. 159—163.

Two similar glasses, the bowls having slightly concave sides; the stems ornamented with spirally-drawn opaque white threads of glass. XVIII Century.

III. ETHNOGRAPHY.

(The series below are numbered from 1 to 19; Nos. 1 and 2 are exhibited in window-recess No. I; No. 3, on walls in S.E. corner of room; No. 4, on walls, etc., in various parts of the room; No. 5, in window-recess No. II; Nos. 6 and 7, in window No. III; Nos. 8 to 18, in long table-case at south end of room; No. 19, chiefly in window-recess No. IV and in window on east side.)

1. *Savage Dress, Personal Ornament, etc.*—

Africa.—Woven loin-cloth worn by women, Bonny, West Africa.

Woman's complete dress, in fine bead-work; small comb, with bead-work; bead-work on stoppered bottle; long stick, covered with bead-work. All from Central Africa. Given to Dr. Walter by Miss May Hillier (now Mrs. Hensleigh Walter).

Two rhinoceros-hide bangles, an ivory armlet, and a twisted bangle of wire and hair of elephant's tail. Central Africa. (Miss Hillier).

Bangle of steel wire and brass, Kaffir.

Asia.—Pair of embroidered lady's shoes, Chinese.

Pocket-handkerchief, Chinese.

Two sinuous green glass bangles and another bangle, India.

America.—Necklace, composed of teeth of the peccary, British Guiana.

Pair of Eskimo gloves.

"*Kamik*," a pair of woman's top-boots of thin leather, Greenland.

Oceania.—Two dresses or capes, Sandwich Islands; brought home in the "Galatea," by Mr. W. O. Greenslade. The

specimen with a black band is said to have been worn by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh as "fancy dress" when he was in Australia.

Another dress, for loins, Sandwich Islands.

Three chaplets, *ibid.*

Necklace, composed of dogs' teeth and two human teeth, *ibid.*

Necklace of shells and small blue and black beads, *ibid.*

Bead-work armlet, Solomon Islands; probably San Christóval.

Long, narrow strip of similar bead-work, *ibid.*

Circular forehead ornament, composed of thin open-work turtle-shell, on a disc of white *tridacna* shell; probably Solomon Islands.

Ring of *tridacna* shell, *ibid.*

Two shell armlets, Admiralty Islands.

2. *Savage Weapons, Sticks, etc.*—

Africa.—Zulu spear, with fluted, leaf-shaped blade.

Wooden bow, S.E. Africa. Given, with last-mentioned, to Dr. Walter by Mr. G. Custard.

'*Sjambok*,' for thrashing slaves and animals, South Africa.

Broad, leaf-shaped knife or dagger, with median ridge and bevelled edges; wooden handle; sheath of plaited rush-work on wood. Ba Fahn, Gaboon, West Africa.

Two leather quivers; one containing seven arrows. Mandingo, West Africa.

Knob-kerrie, Kaffir.

Two others, the head of one covered with hide; Central Africa.

Two walking-sticks; one from Central Africa, the other Kaffir. Both obtained by Mr. H. Hillier.

Sword-stick, cased in woven brass wire-work; Chikunda tribe, Central Africa (Mr. H. Hillier).

Wooden club, with head of sexagonal section; ? Mashonaland.

Small arrow, feathered and barbed ; Central Africa.

Skull, two hands, a foot and atlas, from mummies, Egypt.

Asia.—Three composite bows, Northern India.

Carved bambu, possibly from one of the islands in the Malay Archipelago.

Large pottery figure, Chinese.

'Ancestral Worship' coloured wooden figure, Chinese.

America.—Heavy, dark wooden club, of quadrangular cross-section, with squared ends, tapering towards the woven grip near the middle ; British Guiana.

Arrow for shooting small birds, called '*marna* ;' Demerara.

Powder horn, carved with zigzag and geometrical designs. ? N. American Indian.

Australasia.—Plain boomerang, probably Queensland.

Boomerang, covered on one face by incised decoration ; Queensland.

Knobbed stick.

Wooden club, with oval-shaped head, the sides notched and decorated with cross-hatching. Probably Queensland.

Knobbed club of circular section, the top of knob tapering to a point. ? New South Wales.[127]

Another knobbed club, possibly Australian.

Club made of the tree fern, Tasmania.

Maori wooden trumpet, with two carved grotesque heads ; the eyes inlaid with *haliotis* shell. New Zealand.

A specimen of Kauri Gum, *ibid.*

Pacific Ocean.—Club made from the saw of a saw-fish, Sandwich Islands.

Weapon, or knife, composed of a wooden back set with five shark's teeth, attached by plaited fibre ; Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands.

Miscellaneous.—Small wooden club.

Walking-stick, made from the "Dôm Palm," and inlaid with the nut (vegetable ivory).

(127). The local differences in this type of club are small.

Some 30 arrows from Africa and Asia, not yet named; a damaged model of a surf-boat, Ceylon, etc. (*In drawers.*)

3. *Weapons, etc., from British Central Africa (mostly on wooden screen).* The following were obtained by Mr. H. A. Hillier in British Central Africa and given to Dr. Walter :—

Three wooden bows, common to all the tribes, Angoni, Chikunda, Yao, etc. The specimen with fibre binding in the middle as well as at the ends, and with a bunch of black hair near one end, probably belonged to the Angoni tribe, who are especially fond of decorating their weapons with hair of animals.

Combined axe and spear of the Chikunda tribe. The cutting-edge of the axe-blade extends to a distance of 6in. from the wooden shaft, being connected with it by a long steel band. Carried by the 'swells' of the tribe as a badge of rank.

Three iron spears, with leaf-shaped blades, and long spiral iron ferrules at both ends of the wooden shaft; Yao tribe. Two are furnished with iron barbs just below the blade.

Three iron spears,[128] with leaf-shaped blades and long iron stems. The butt ends of the wooden shafts are shod with long spiral brass ferrules. ? Angoni or Yao tribe.

Iron spear, with leaf-shaped blade of slight ogee-section; extremely long iron stem of quadrangular section; with short wooden shaft in proportion to the total length of the weapon. Angoni tribe.

Another, similar, of more slender form, with long stem of circular section, and very small blade of ogee-section. Angoni tribe.

Long Angoni spear, shaft of bambu; small leaf-shaped blade of ogee-section; on stem, four barbs.

Two arrows, with small leaf-shaped ogee-section heads, and three large and three small barbs on stem; bambu shafts, to which the heads are bound by sinew. Angoni tribe.

Another, similar, but feathered at butt end. Angoni tribe.

(128). The name of 'assegai' is not known so far north.

Three arrows, with triangular heads of ogee-section, and no barbs on stems; all feathered. Angoni tribe.

Leaf-shaped iron dagger, with wooden handle; Angoni.

The following were obtained by Mr. Walter H. Brown from the Angoni tribe, in British Central Africa, and given to Dr. Walter :—

Cow-hide shield of the usual *Kaffir type*, Angoni tribe.[129]

Chief's feather head-dress, Angoni tribe, British Central Africa.

4. *Other Weapons, etc., on Walls :—*

On South Wall:—Long, curved, cavalry sword, in steel sheath, XIX Century.

Rapier of long and slender form.

Blunderbuss.

Fowling-piece, XVIII Century.

Sword, stamped with crescent, taken from an Arab slave dhow.

'*Julwar*,' Indian sword.

Sword, North American Indian.

In Rack below Birds, South Wall:—Fourteen feathered bird-arrows, British Guiana.

Two wooden bows, with the characteristic fluting, along inner side, of examples from British Guiana. One has had a cloth grip added, for use in England.

An arrow with leaf-shaped head, of ogee-section, and having four barbs, Central Africa.

Two barbed spears.

Six English bows.

Two metal quivers, one containing arrows, English.

In east window.—Standard of the Stoke and Martock Yeomanry, who distinguished themselves in suppressing the Reform Riots at Yeovil, *circa* 1830, under the command of

(129). Mr. Henry Balfour, Oxford University Museum, writes :—"I do not remember these north of the Zambesi, but they *may* reach Nyassa."

John Tatchell Bullen Tatchell. For his services he received the thanks of Parliament and the King's letters patent authorizing him for ever to take the title of Captain. He was then resident in Stoke-under-Ham, at what is now known as "Castle Close." John Marsh Templeman was cornet.

In north windows.—Sword, Toledo blade, inscribed "I. H. C. FERRARA."

Long, slender, double-edged sword, probably early XVII Century.

Single-edged sword, fluted blade, with ivory and brass handle. Probably end of XVII Century.

Sword, *temp.* Charles II; blade faintly inlaid with a crown, "C.R." (Charles Rex), etc. Found at Stoke-under-Ham, between ceiling and floor, when "Gundry's" old farmhouse was pulled down. With it (here exhibited) was found a strip of oak, with "T.D. 1678" roughly cut in it.

In centre of room.—Huge postilion's boot, (?) French; sold at the sale at Norton House, South Somerset, after the death of the late Major Quantock.

Lifeguardsman's helmet, picked up, riddled by bullets, on the field of Balaclava.

5. *Lighting Appliances.*—In window-recess No. II from the north is a wall-case containing twenty-three objects connected with "Lights and Lamps." The small series includes iron and wooden tinder-boxes, snuffers and taper-stands, tinder-pistols, a fine old brass candlestick, two flint "strike-a-lights" from Ham Hill, etc. The rarest specimen is the small iron tinder-box, probably English, with a piece of steel fitted at right angles to the inside of the lid, apparently for striking sparks downwards into the box and tinder; the handle was probably used as a 'pipe-stopper' and unscrews to expose a corkscrew. One of the wooden tinder-boxes with handle has two compartments, for the tinder and the "strike-a-lights"—flint and steel. One of the circular iron tinder-boxes (*circa*

1820) has a candle-holder affixed to the lid ; another example, somewhat similar, comes from Stretton, in Northamptonshire. The series includes a brass stand holding a pair of snuffers, and a brass candlestick, Queen Anne period ; brass ornamental snuffers, German, late XVII Century ; and a brass taper-jack, *temp.* George II or III. Another uncommon specimen is the '*chak-mak*,' for obtaining fire, from Central Asia, probably Himalayan. The collection also includes a Roman red pottery lamp from Pompeii.

6. *Smoking and Snuff-taking Appliances.*—In the window-recess No. III is a wall-case containing "Smoking and Snuff-taking Appliances." The pipes consist of :—

A German pipe, having a china bowl with brass cover.

Another, with detachable white china bowl with brass cover, and a sporting scene painted on bowl. Given to the donor by Mr. John W. Walter, 1875.

Swiss pipe, with detachable bowl of white china bearing a coloured representation of Amras ; the stem composed of the foot of a chamois. Smoked by the late Mr. John Phelps, in 1835.

Wooden pipe-bowl, probably either German or Dutch.

Two wooden Kaffir pipes, one with the bowl carved as a grotesque human head, the eyes, ear-holes and mouth being indicated in lead.

Short tube of bone used as a pipe by convicts in South Africa[130] (obtained by Lieut. Selby).

Several English clay tobacco-pipes of the XVIII Century, mostly from the site of St. Nicholas' Free Chapel, Stoke-under-Ham.

Of tobacco-stoppers there are two in bone ; one depicting a greyhound killing a hare ; the other with representation of a nude female figure.

Three large leaden tobacco-boxes, English, early XIX

(130). Other specimens may be seen in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford. See Mr. H. Balfour's Note No. 10, in "Man," 1901, p. 12.

Century, two being of long octagonal form with covers; the other of cylindrical form, from Ford Abbey, near Chard.

Brass tobacco-box, of long octagonal form, with female bust in relief on cover, and inscription "WILHELMVS III. D.G. PRINC. AP. AVS. FIO."(?)

Brass oval tobacco-box, probably Dutch, with inscription, human figures and floral decoration.

Brass tobacco-box of a Chinese water-pipe, with Chinese inscription inside cover.

Of snuff-boxes and mulls there are twelve specimens, made of one substance or a combination of materials, and including wood, papier-mâché, brass, silver, tortoiseshell, bone and ivory. A circular wooden snuff-box exhibits medallions of Stephenson and Watt, by Chantrey. A brass box with three compartments which open in a 'zigzag' manner bears a representation of "Paul Pry." The most interesting example is an ivory snuff-box with inscription around sides, "VIVA MIDNO ANTONIO ERRERO, 1781;" on the cover the arms of Castile (?); on bottom a double-headed eagle, the sun and moon. The only other object this case contains is a brass match-box, with a copper representation of a pastoral dancing scene in high relief.

7. *Shoes and foot-gear.*—This small series is shown in window-recess No. III. England is represented by three pairs of lady's shoes with silk embroidered 'uppers,' one *circa* 1725, another *circa* 1770, and the third, end of XVIII Century and worn by the donor's grandmother; also a pair of leather lady's clogs, XVIII Century.

From India, there are two pairs of shoes, and an odd one.

The North American Indians are represented by a large leather moccasin, and a pair of child's moccasins ornamented with coloured bead-work.

The pair of shoes made of interwoven reeds is manufactured in China, and traded to various parts of the world.

The collection also includes three pairs of Japanese '*tabi*' or socks, worn by all classes, and a pair of Japanese clogs, '*geta*,' worn by Japanese gentlemen.

8. *Books and Process Blocks.* — Process-block, "Mary, Queen of Scots."

Copper plate portrait.

Engraved wood block.

Pair of book-covers made of olive-wood, from the Mount of Olives, brought from Jerusalem by Mr. Cely Trevilian. Given to the donor by Mrs. Billing.

Two bundles (? complete packs) of Chinese playing-cards.

An old Chinese printed book, "Vols. VII and VIII of a Commentary."

A Japanese pocket-book in case.

Printed list of tolls (in frame) payable at Crewkerne Turnpike Gate, by Act of 6 George IV.[131]

9. *Needlework and Embroidery.*—Wool-work picture (framed), work of a sailor, 1850.[131]

Large piece of tapestry representing "Narcissus admiring his own reflection in the waters of a fountain; two jealous Nymphs of the Grove looking on." Obtained from a house at Montacute; probably originally in Montacute House, the seat of the Phelips family.[132]

Model of a female pedlar with all her wares.

Fan formed of peacock's feathers, beetles' wings, etc.; from Doolallie (?), India.

Trappings from a mandarin's bed, taken at the looting of Canton, China, by Steward Drewe of Odcombe, Somerset. One is composed largely of embroidered-work; the other for the most part consists of Canton enamel-work (colours, blue, yellow, green, pink) in which the bat design predominates.

(131). Exhibited on wall in N.E. corner of room.

(132). On wall at north over lancet windows. A photograph of the tapestry is hung up on the sight-line.

Afghan officer's epaulet of silver thread.

Piece of a dress worn by Queen Charlotte, consort of George III.

Plush and metal purse.

Wooden silk-winder.

Two examples of needle-work of Dr. Walter's first wife's grandmother, Mrs. Tatchell of Preston, end of XVIII Century; and a sampler representing a map of S.W. Europe and N. Africa, marked "Sarah Tatchell's work, December 7th, 1796."

Cruciform piece of embroidery with representation of the sun in the centre. Each arm is divided into twenty-four squares, embroidered with various devices, and large initials, E., J., U., N. Used for the game of "*Pachisi*," India. (*Exhibited on south end of Stamp Screen*).

10. *English and Foreign Coins, Badges, Bank Notes, etc.*— A quantity of old Bank Notes, English.

Eleven Bank Notes of the United States and Confederate States of America.

One Italian Bank Note (*Una lira*).

"*T'in Peng*" (*Cantonese*)=Heaven's Balance; a Chinese apparatus for weighing silver, gold-dust and medicine.

Forgery of a XIII Century Palmer's Badge. Forgeries similar to this appeared early in the XIX Century. The number, 1012, is not supposed to be a date, but the number of the palmer.

Three brass badges or medals, one being of the Emperor Maximilian.

A guinea-scale, and nine weights.

Three denarii and ten 3rd brass coins from Edinburgh. Roman.

Four Roman coins brought from the Pyramids of Egypt.

Thirty-six third brass Roman coins. Given to the donor by Rev. W. J. Rowland.

Twenty-two XVII Century trade tokens of Somerset and the south-western counties, including two of Jane Blatchford and two of John Clothier, Montacute.[133]

Four hundred and eighty-nine silver and copper coins of various nationalities, and XVIII and XIX Century English tokens. The countries represented include Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, India, Mauritius, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, U. S. America, Mexico, Barbadoes, Japan, China and other Asiatic States.

The following deposited by Dr. Walter :—Card to which are attached, 10 Siamese coins, 4 of Brazil, (viz., 10, 40, 100, and 200 reis), 1 cent of British North Borneo, 1 cent of Borneo (Rajah Brooke), 1 cent of Ceylon, 1 cent of Hong Kong, 2 annas of India, and 1 cent and 10 cents of Straits Settlements.

11. *Household Utensils and Appliances.*—Two bronze skillets or cooking-pots, dated 1695 and 1712 respectively, the earlier one having three short feet.[134] Both the handles bear inscriptions, viz.,

WIL · THIS · PLES · YOV · (1695), and Dates
THIS · IS · GOOD · WARE · T.S. (1712) on sides.

White marble mortar.[134]

Bronze pestle and mortar, with "I. F. 1708," in relief on sides.[135]

Two pewter measures with handles and covers; capacities, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint respectively.[135]

Large leather "Black-jack," in fine state of preservation, height $19\frac{1}{2}$in., diam. at base $10\frac{1}{2}$ins., capacity about 3 gallons. From Montacute House, South Somerset; sold after the

(133). See "Somerset Trade Tokens," *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. ii, pp. 134—5, Nos. 196—8.

(134). In lancet-window recesses at north of room.

(135). In the pottery-case at north end of room.

death of the late John Phelips, Esq., *circa* 1830. A very old woman of Montacute told Mr. Walter she remembered when the "jack" was brought in, every morning, full of beer for the servants' breakfast at "The House." These large leathern vessels may still be seen in gentlemen's houses, where they are now carefully preserved as curiosities. A black-jack of precisely the same form, but somewhat larger (height 24½ins.), from Chipchase Castle, is figured in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle[136]; it is one of a pair (*circa* 1650-1680), "probably used for bringing up ale from the cellar or buttery." At Winchester College are two of exactly the same form.[137] (*Exhibited on the central table*).

Two horn drinking-cups, one faintly engraved with a battle-scene, English.

Pair of horn drinking-cups, probably Indo-Malayan or Indian.

Large pocket drinking-flask in wooden case, probably English.

Pewter bleeding-dish, with "I.F." in pierced-work handle. It formerly belonged to Isaac Ford of West Chinnock, Somerset.

Bleeding-stick for cattle. From Percombe House, Stoke-under-Ham,—the birthplace of the donor, and for many years the residence of his father, Mr. Richard Walter.

Set of phlemes for bleeding cattle, and another phleme, South Somerset.

Clasp-knife with wooden handle.

Long, slender, knife, with dark bone handle of circular section. Found in the peat in bottom near Welham's Mill, Tintinhull, Somerset.

Pair of chop-sticks, and knife in tortoise-shell sheath, with brass fittings ornamented with the bat design. Chinese.

(136). Vol. x, p. 146.

(137). "Country Life," Feb. 1st, 1902.

Two brass dumpling-spoons, with circular bowls and holes at end of handles for hanging up. English, late XVIII Century.

Spoon of latten-brass, with seal-headed end, characteristic of the XVI Century. The bowl is of the "Apostle Spoon" form with a maker's mark, (unidentifiable). This specimen is English, *circa* 1560.

Brass sugar-tongs, early XIX Century.

Small box of brass weights, fitted one within another.

Wooden nutcrackers, in form of a grotesque hunchback fiddler, English.

Horn nutcrackers, probably English.

Wooden spice-box, the divisions, placed one above the other, allotted to "Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger and Mace," English.

Two mats made by Bonny men, West Africa.

12. *Weapons and Sporting Implements.*—Parish constables' handcuffs from Middle Chinnock. Given to the donor by Ishmael Chant.

Iron handcuffs dug up in 1899 in the street, at Montacute.

Pair of handcuffs used on the East Coast of Africa, in the suppression of the Slave Trade. Middle of XIX Century.

Two special constable's staves of wood, used at Tintinhull, Somerset, during the Reform Riots, *circa* 1830. (Major Wilson in command, Capt. Poole, 2nd).

Stick cut in the vineyard below the heights of Alma (Crimean War), on the morning of the battle, by a soldier who gave it to Mr. Walter. It was carried on his back during the battle, and was with him all through the campaign.

Hunting-knife in leather sheath fitted with brass, probably English.

Hunting-knife of the XVII Century, with flamboyant blade, found in a garden at base of Ham Hill, Somerset. Handle of red-deer horn.

Two French hunting-swords, with brass hand-guards, one with saw along back of blade.

Sheathed knife, Afghanistan.

Knife or dagger with short ivory handle, in wooden sheath. Probably from the Malay Peninsula ; of a type found in Sumatra.

Two pistols made by Bulleid, XIX Century.

Shot-belt carried by Mr. W. W. Walter in the days of muzzle-loading.

Fifteen modern gun-flints.

Pair of bronze spurs with rowels. English, XVII Century.

Bronze rowel of spur, with five points, XVII Century.

Two projectiles and a cannon fuse.

Cartridge used by Arabs at Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt.

Three bullets from shrapnel-shell, fired with a view to test the fortifications of Inchkeith, from H.M.S. "Sultan ;" similar to those used on board her in the bombardment of Alexandria, 1882.

Two small leaden bullets from Sedgmoor.

Small wallet with gilt and red floral decoration. Taken from the Sikh Cavalry by one of H.M. 10th Foot, after the battle at Sobraon, Punjâb, India, on Feb. 10th, 1846.

13. *Human and Animal Form in Art.*—Twenty-two specimens, including :—

Cover of a sacramental flagon in pewter, with head of Christ. Dug up in Mrs. Parry's garden, at Stoke-under-Ham.

Three specimens of repoussé work.

Bronze bell in form of woman with arms akimbo.[138]

West African ivory carving, probably from Loango.

Pottery Ushabti figure, Egypt.

Two bronze figures, Mexico ; similar to the Egyptian Ushabti figures.

Water-colour painting of a coolie offering his arm to be tattooed, Japanese.

(138). See *The Connoisseur*, Vol. v, p. 33.

Sixteen pictures of oblong form, in one complete strip, measuring 13½ feet in length, by 7 inches in width.[139] Japanese: representing the story of the Forty-seven Ronins, the subject of the "*Chi Singura*" Romance, a favourite subject for Japanese story-tellers. The black and white parti-coloured dress is only used in pictures of the forty-seven faithful retainers who avenged the murder of their feudal lords. The pictures appear to be hand-painted studies for printing.

India.—Toy peacock.

Brass figure of Krishna.

Two brass figures in crawling attitude.

Carved stone figure of "Ganesa," the Hindoo God of Wisdom; from a temple in the ancient town of Chandode, on the banks of the Nerbudda. Given to the donor by Mr. W. F. Hamilton, Kurrachee.

Small bronze figure of "Ganesa."

Silver Buddha, Burma. (Silver on clay core).

In addition, the under-mentioned, presented by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, Sept. 6th, 1902. (*Incorporated with the Collection*):—

Leaden figure, dug up close to Berely Farm, Stoke-under-Ham, about 200 yards from a leaden-coffin.[140] Perhaps a portion of a candlestick. ? Stuart period.

14. *Spectacles.*—Eight pairs of spectacles, old English, and an example of "pince-nez."

Five spectacle cases, one in shagreen.

15. *Fish-Hooks.*—Turtle-harpoon, with 3 barbs, the tang bound with plaited fibre, with flat woven line attached. Used in the north-east of South America, North of the Amazon. This example is probably from British Guiana.

Fifteen fish-hooks of types occurring in the Island of San

(139). Tacked along the full length of the table-case at south.

(140). A piece of this coffin is in the collection. See p. 52.

Christóval, Solomon Islands, Pacific Ocean, of sizes ranging from ¾in. to 3ins. in length, and composed for the most part of mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shell. Three of the specimens are certainly from the Island of San Christóval, and have shaped pieces of mother-of-pearl bound to the tangs of the hooks. These are interesting, as similar objects are used in both the New Hebrides and the Torres Straits as pendants. In the latter locality they are said to represent the ant-lion.

16. *Brass Work.*—Seven miscellaneous articles, including a portable ink-pot and pen-knife, XVII Century; and an extremely interesting and rare XVII Century brass sundial, measuring 3⅜ins. square, the gnomon being 1⅞ins. in height. At each corner there is a hole for attaching the dial to its pedestal. It is inscribed, in three lines, thus:—

"Wee Shall Dial, (*we shall die all*), M.S. 1668." Dug up at West Stoke, South Somerset.[141]

17. *Toilet Appliances.*—Two large tortoise-shell lady's hair combs, English, one having steel teeth.

Pair of gilt shoe-buckles.

Two pin-cushions, made from the fore and hind hoofs of buffalo. (From Sergt. Pierson).

Soldier's razor strop made of "Adam's Thread;" used for a strop with burnt cork and cocoanut oil, Gibraltar.

Bone tooth and ear-pick, 1814, made by French prisoners at Dartmoor Prison.

Tooth-brush, Chinese.

Whale-bone scratch-back, Chinese.

Silver chatelaine of lady's toilet appliances, Chinese. The two combs are sheathed in representations of green pea-pods.

Tear-bottle in stone, in form of acorn. Found in a mummy case, Egypt. Given to Mr. Walter by Mrs. Brook, who obtained it from Admiral Burridge.

(141). See "The Reliquary," Vol. VI, 1900, p. 101.

Chain and bead necklet—an Italian rosary. They may be seen in most parts of Italy. "The pendant might be of any principal saint, but this one is unusual."[142] *Obv.:*—BEATA VIRGINE MARIA IMMACOLATA. *Rev.:*—MEMORIA DEL MESE DI MARIA. (*Memorial of the month of the Virgin.*)

Serpent-like armlet carved out of lava (?). The tail in form of arrowhead. Possibly Neapolitan.

18. *Miscellaneous "Curiosities."*—Sixteen specimens including:—

Small iron jews'-harp, certainly Himalayan. "It may be either from Tibet or Sikkim; probably made at Sikkim anyway; the bambu may be its protecting-case to save the turned-up tongue from risk."[142] Given to the donor by Rev. W. J. Rowland.

Dôm palm fruit, from which we get vegetable ivory, Upper Egypt. Given to the donor by Miss May Hillier.

Pocket microscope, used by the donor's father.

Telegraphic tape for dots and strokes.

Piece of the old Atlantic cable.

Button and bullet brought from the field of Waterloo by Rev. W. J. Rowland.

A sample of the bread used generally, during the siege of Paris, 1871.

Sixpenny-bit broken in half by the fingers of Sampson, "the strong man."

Silver watch of Capt. Marcus A. S. Hare, of H.M.S. "Eurydice," which went down with all hands, off the Isle of Wight, on March 24, 1878. Taken from his cabin by divers.

Two small cubes of commercial nickel.

19. *Miscellaneous Ethnographical Specimens*, (on the walls):—Wooden "stocks" such as were in general use in early Victorian days, and in which it was usual to make young

(142). Henry Balfour, M.A.

ladies stand some time daily to make them turn out their toes.[143]

Two model canoes of birch-bark and porcupine quills. North American Indian.[143]

Old telescope with casing of shagreen.[144]

Six threshing-flails ; four marked "Stoke-under-Ham," two "Somerset" only.[145]

Brass warming-pan bearing the Stuart arms ; with steel handle. Inscribed "GOD SAVE THE KING." XVII Century[145]

Brass warming-pan with Tudor designs ; steel handle. Probably XVI Century.

Brass warming-pan with wooden handle. XVIII Century.

Life-belt from the steamship "Elbe," which was wrecked with fearful loss of life in Jan. 1895.[146]

Model of a ship, made in 1860 by a sailor named Bussel, who lived at Montacute.

IV. NATURAL HISTORY.

(*Nearly all the Natural History specimens are exhibited at the South end of the room*).

Lepidoptera.—Two mahogany cabinets containing (1) Butterflies (2) Moths, collected by Mr. W. W. Walter and set by himself. Although the majority were captured and bred in South Somerset, some were taken in other parts of England ; and, unfortunately, it is now impossible to make any distinction in this respect.

Birds and Animals.—Twenty-one cases of birds and animals, mostly Somerset specimens, and including the ruff, chough, shoveller, bittern, tern, kestrel and sparrow hawks, merlin, hen-harrier, golden crested wren, Egyptian goose, snipe and the duck-billed platypus (*Ornithorhynchus Anatinus*) from Aus-

(143). In window-recess, larger east window.
(144). On south wall.
(145). In window-recess No IV. (west).
(146). On east wall.

tralia,—an animal that lives in water, lays eggs, and suckles its young.

Case of some British birds' eggs, mostly Somerset.

Hanging below the egg-case is a *Diodont* known as the hedge-hog fish. Brought from India "and given to Mr. Walter by W. Garrard, a fellow-pupil at Bristol Infirmary in 1845."

In case in window-recess No. IV.—Forty-eight miscellaneous specimens, including thirteen skins of Australian birds, carapace of Hawksbill turtle and another turtle, skull and leg-bone of albatross, snout of Barbary hog, scorpions, bull-frog (South America), Surinam frog, skull of sturgeon, flying-fish, sword of the sting-ray, two jaws of shark, two jaws of dog-fish and another of skate, two engraved ostrich-eggs, etc.

Snake skin (shed) picked up in Chiromo, British Central Africa, 23rd July 1902, by Mr. H. Hillier, who has presented it to the collection.[147]

On walls in various parts of the room.—Eleven specimens consisting of :—

Sword of a sword-fish.

Two saws of the saw-fish.

Jaws of shark.

Heterocercal tail of shark.

Skull of the garial, from the Hooghly, India.

Complete lower jaw of boar.

Skull of Derbyshire ram.

Horns of a springbok.

Two young crocodiles, Egypt.

V. POSTAGE STAMPS.

(*Exhibited on screen in middle of room.*)

Collection of British, Colonial, and Foreign postage stamps, post-cards, etc. ; nearly 5,100 specimens.

(147). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset.

Part VI.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

THE sixth number of the Inventory covers a comparatively small portion of the Diocese, as it includes only three deaneries or districts. But, on consideration of the weather this year, it will be allowed that it required a Vanderdecken-like defiance of the elements to complete even so little, and thus to account for all Somerset cis-Mendipiana.

The Deaneries of Glastonbury, Axbridge, and Burnham contain forty-one ancient parishes and seven modern ones ; a total of forty-eight.

The mere mention of Glastonbury, as one of the districts inventoried, must needs cause a pang at the thought of the vanished treasures of the goldsmith's art; contributed by generations of worshippers to the altars of the Abbey, and finally swept into the royal treasury. From Nebuchadnezzar to Henry VIII, the vessels of the sanctuary have ever had peculiar attractions for the spoiler. At West Pennard are the most valuable pieces of plate noted this year. These are a cup and small flagon, of early Jacobean domestic use, of excellent design and workmanship. The sale-rooms of London have this year witnessed the most extravagant prices paid for old silver vessels, but it is not difficult to believe that *their* price would have marked a record before the hammer fell.

Of the nineteen Elizabethan cups (generally with covers),

thirteen are by I.P., of his ordinary pattern. One (at Glastonbury, St. John) is by Ions of Exeter; these are dated 1572 to 1574. The Axbridge cup is dated 1570; it bears a pair of bellows for maker's mark, not hitherto found in this diocese. The Lympsham cup it dated 1577; as much behind the usual date as the Axbridge cup is before it. The maker's mark is much blurred, but does not appear to be given in 'Old English Plate.' At Biddisham and Bleadon are cups without any marks, and, by the rudeness of workmanship and ornament, evidently of local manufacture. The cup at Kewstoke was made by the same man who supplied one to Bleadon.

The flagon at Weston Zoyland, with the date 1612, is the earliest in the diocese of this pattern, used for ecclesiastical purposes. There is only one earlier in the diocese of the jug pattern, belonging to the Cathedral. Six parishes have cups and covers, all bearing date-letters within the period 1632—1639. These all have the same maker's mark—an anchor, between the initials D.G. This mark is often found in the diocese during the reign of Charles I.

In Part I of the Inventory, under Stoke St. Michael, there was noted a paten, bearing for maker's mark "2 black letter initials, not easy to be made out: they are perhaps H.A." At Cheddar this mark has also turned up on a plate with the engraved date 1734. The letters here are quite distinct. They are a black letter B, a small italic t, and a black letter D reversed. In neither case are there any other marks.

Eleven parishes have nothing earlier than the eighteenth century; and in four it is all modern.

Except for the cup and flagon at West Pennard, there have been few gifts; and of these, fewer still have any armorial bearings.

Lastly, I desire, as on former occasions, to express my obligations to the guardians of the Communion plate in the several parishes for their kindness and hospitality, unmarred this year by a single 'regrettable incident.'

Chronological List of Church Plate to the end of the 18th Century.

Sixteenth Century, after the Reformation.

1570 Axbridge, cup and cover.
1572 Sutton Mallet, cup and cover.
1573 Allerton, cup and cover.
Badgworth, cup and cover.
Berrow, cup and cover.
Cheddar, cup and cover.
Mark, cup and cover.
Middlezoy, cup and cover.
Priddy, cup and cover.
Rodney Stoke, cup and cover.
1573 Stawell, cover.
Weare, cup and cover.
Westbury, cup and cover.
Weston Zoyland, cup.
Wookey, cup and cover.
1577 Lympsham, cup and cover.
Undated, but of this period.
Biddisham, cup and cover.
Bleadon, cup and cover.
Glaston. St. John, cup.

Seventeeth Century.

1605 West Pennard, tankard.
1612 Weston Zoyland, flagon.
1624 Mark, salver.
1632 East Brent, cup and cover.
1635 Ashcott, cup and cover.
Catcott, cup and cover.
Moorlinch, cup and cover.
1636 Compton Bishop, cup.
1639 Othery, cup.
1661 Stawell, cup.
1674 Compton Bishop, cup, paten.
1686 Butleigh, paten.
Undated, but of this period.
West Pennard, cup.

Eighteenth Century.

1702 Axbridge, flagon.
1704 Axbridge, paten.
1705 Axbridge, paten.
1707 Weston Zoyland, paten.
1710 Wedmore, paten.
1711 Wedmore, cup and cover.
1719 Edington, cup.
1720 Street, cup and cover.
1723 Badgworth, paten.
Draycott, paten.
1724 Street, paten.
1725 Glaston. St. John, salver.
1728 Ashcott, paten.
1734 Cheddar, paten.
Glaston. St. Benignus, cup.
1735 Butleigh, paten.
East Brent, flagon.
1737 Walton, paten.
1742 Lympsham, dish.
1744 Glaston. St. John, salver, tankard
1746 Shapwick, set of vessels.
1753 Glaston. St. Benignus, dish.
1755 Badgworth, flagon.
1764 Berrow, flagon.
1768 Burnham, set of vessels.
1772 Breane, cup.
1774 Glaston. St. Benignus, salver.
1775 Chilton Polden, salver.
1788 Westbury, flagon.
1799 Edington, plate.
1800 Westbury, cup.
Undated, but of this period.
Chilton Polden, cup and cover.
Christon, cup and cover.

Armorials.

Pratt, Glaston. St. John.
Weston, Glaston. St. Benignus.
Unidentified
Glaston. St. John, shield.

GLASTONBURY DEANERY.

This Deanery contains nineteen ancient parishes and chapelries and two modern parishes. Only five Elizabethan cups have been preserved, including three by 'I.P.,' one by IONS of Exeter, and one, at Weston Zoyland, by 'I.H.,' a mark not hitherto noted in the diocese.

Ashcott.—The cup, with its cover, is of the plain Caroline pattern. The cup is 6½in. high; the foot is elaborately moulded. Dotted in on the bowl is the inscription: "The Communion cupe of the Parish Church of Ashcott June 19th 1635." Marks: 2 official; date letter for 1635; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. The cover is 4⅝in. across; it has a broad brim, without flange, and is inscribed: "The Parish Church of Ashcott." It has the same marks as the cup. A small paten on foot, 5¾in. across. In the centre is the Sacred Monogram within rayed circle. Marks (much blurred); 2 offic.; date-letter for 1728; maker's mark undecipherable. Inscription: "The gift of the Rev. G. H. Templer To the Church of Ashcot 1825." A small silver dish, with the date-letter for 1872. Also a small flagon, tankard pattern, with the modern Exeter mark and date-letter for 1862.

Baltonsborough.—The vessels here are all modern. They consist of a chalice and paten of mediæval design, with the date-letters for 1865 and 1847, respectively. There is also another paten, electro-plated.

Burtle.—This is a modern parish. It possesses a silver cup and two patens. Each piece is inscribed: "Presented by Ann Ruscombe Field, December 25th 1839. Tri-uni Deo Sacrum In usum Fidelium In Ecclesia de Burtle." On the bowl of the cup is the Sacred Monogram within a rayed circle. [The note on this parish has been kindly communicated by the Rev. T. Lewis, vicar.]

Butleigh.—The oldest piece of plate is a small paten on foot, 6in. across. The brim is narrow, with a shallow moulding and incised lines. The marks are nearly obliterated; the date-letter is perhaps that for 1686.

Another small paten is silver-gilt, of modern mediæval design and ornamentation. It is inscribed: "+ In piam memoriam Gii. Neville Grenville hujus Ecclesiæ olim sacerdos, qui obiit Anno Dni. MDCCCLIV." The marks are: 2 official; date-letter for 1725 (K); maker's mark, an elaborately

flourished script T, found in 1696 and 1721. This paten seems to have been reconstructed to match a handsome silver-gilt chalice, with the same dedicatory inscription, and the date-letter for 1854.

Another handsome silver-gilt chalice, with the date-letter for 1867; inscribed on plate under foot: "+ Hanc calicem anno 1868 renovatam V.D.[1] in usum ecclesiæ de Butleigh Joannes Periam armiger anno 1789."

In the churchyard is a monument to John Periam, of Wootton House, ob. 29th December, 1788, aged 74; and of his only child, Elizabeth, widow of Captain Alexander Hood, R.N., who died 9th January, 1855, aged 85. Captain Hood, who had been round the world with Cook, while in command of the *Mars*, 74 guns, captured the French *Hercule*, of the same strength, after a chase and engagement carried on till midnight. Like Nelson, he died in the moment of victory. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxvii, 252.)

A flagon of modern ecclesiastical pattern, with the date-letter for 1850. There is also a set of vessels presented for the Communion of the Sick; "Offered to God in memory of Philip Charles Hardwick, born Sept. 12. 1822, died 27. Jan. 1892." The date-letter is for the latter year.

Catcott.—A small, but good, example of the plain Caroline cups, with cover. It stands 6in. high, slight lip to bowl, very small knop, and moulded foot. The bowl is inscribed: "The Communion cup of the Chappell of Catcott." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1635; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. The cover is of the usual pattern, $4\frac{1}{4}$in. across, of which the brim takes up two inches. Same marks as on cup. Inscribed: "of the Chappell of Catcott." The living is a Donative.

A large pewter flagon, with elaborate handle and thumb-piece. On the drum: W.F. + C.W. Anno 1732.

(1). *i.e.*, 'Voluntate dedit.'

Chilton Polden.—The cup, with its cover, is without any marks, and is evidently of local manufacture. The cup is 8¼in. high, and conforms more or less to the pattern which came into fashion early in the eighteenth century. The small bowl is mounted on a tall stem, encircled with a rudimentary knop, resting on a plainly moulded foot. The cover is a curious combination of the old paten-cover with a flat button and the new domed cover with a knob on top. A salver, with beaded edge and outer margin ornamented with festoons, resting on three feet. The only mark is a small punch, containing the letters WT ; perhaps the mark of William Tweedie ; entered 1775. It is inscribed : "The gift of Mrs. Jane Hole, widow of the Rev. Mr. Robert Hole of Chilton on Polden Hill, Anno 1776." A small pewter cruet.

Edington.—A heavy cup, of the late Restoration period ; the lip is mended. It is 8¼in. high, with a deep bowl and rudimentary knop on stem. Marks : 2 Brit. sterling ; date-letter for 1719-20 ; maker's mark worn away ; on the cover it is within a shaped punch, a cross above the letters DA. This mark is not in *O.E.P.*, 6th edition. The paten cover is of the usual design ; it has a button with massive neck. Same marks as on cup. Each of these pieces is inscribed : "The gift of Mrs. Eliz. Hall Widdow to the Chapel of Edington in Somerset-shr. An. Dom. 1710." There is a discrepancy between the two dates.

A plate, 9in. across, with Sacred Monogram in centre. Marks : 3 official ; date-letter for 1799 ; maker's mark, the initials RC in shaped punch. Not in *O.E.P.*, 6th edit. It is inscribed : "The gift of Mrs. Sarah Jeremy 1834." A modern flagon, with date-letter for 1885, inscribed : "The gift of John Alexander Fownes Luttrell, churchwarden, 1888."

Glastonbury (St. John Baptist).—The Elizabethan cup, unfortunately without its cover, is a very handsome specimen of the work of I. Ions, the Exeter silversmith. It is 8⅛in. high ; the distinctive lip has some slight engraving ; round

the bowl is a single band of ornament, enclosed with fillets, intersecting at four points with upright sprigs. There are belts of egg-and-dart ornament and dentils above and below the stem, and round the feet. The only mark is I. IONS. contained in two punches.

A salver on three feet, 11in. in diameter. The brim is multi-foiled with deep depressions. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1725; maker's mark, I.B. between two mullets,=John Bignell; entered 1720. In the centre, within mantling, on a scaled ground, is a shield, bearing: On a chevron, between 3 roundels, each charged with a martlet, 3 mascles: Imp., paly of six, arg. and az., a chevron erm., between 3 fleur-de-lys. Motto: Condite thesauros, ne terris, condite cælo. On the underside: "Richard Prat, 1745." Mr. Pratt was incumbent in 1791. (Collinson, ii, 263).

A smaller salver, sexfoiled, 8¾in. in diameter. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1744; maker's mark, T.C. and R.G. in script letters in shaped punch, being the mark of the firm of Gurney and Co.; entered 1739. Within a garter: "Credite mortales panis divinitus hic est. 1745." With the same marks is a medium-sized flagon, of the tankard pattern, 11½in. high. On a garter: "Paucorum pietas dedit hoc, dedicavit de aris 1745."

A handsome modern chalice and paten, inscribed: "+ To the Glory of God and in pious memory of Edward Bath for several years churchwarden of this parish. R.I.P. 30th. Dec. 1895." A small silver box for use in Divine service, inscribed: "To the greater glory of God 23rd. May 1899." A small paten, electro-plated.

A very large dish, 16in. across, the material being latten or brass. The wide brim is engraved with two belts of design. In the centre, in relief, is the figure of St. George slaying the dragon, treated in a medieval manner. This is encircled by a band, bearing the inscription: "Ich bart geluck alzeit," (I bring good luck alway,) repeated to fill round the circle. A

similar kind of dish has been noted at Charlton Horethorne. This particular one may be connected with the presence of the Flemish weavers established at Glastonbury by the Protector Somerset.

Glastonbury (St. Benignus).—The cup is 7⅝in. high, of the ordinary Georgian pattern, solid and plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1734; maker's mark, I.I. in script letters in oblong punch. Not in *O.E.P.*, 6th edit. There is also a replica of this cup, with the date-letter for 1843. A large dish, diameter 10in., quite plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1753; maker's mark, I.P.=John Payne; entered 1751. The piece of the brim containing these marks has been cut out and replaced. On the dish is a shield: Erm., on a chief arg., 5 bezants (Weston). Inscription: "The gift of Philip Weston of Bussock Court in ye County of Berks." Mr. Weston also presented the flagon, which is 10in. high, of the usual pattern. It bears the same marks, shield, and inscription as the dish.

A small salver, diameter 7in., with beaded edge. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1774; maker's mark, R.I. in oblong punch. Not in *O.E.P.*, 6th edit.

Godney.—A modern parish, formed in 1869. The vessels are a modern silver chalice and paten, inscribed 'Godney'; and an electro-plated flagon. [Note kindly furnished by the Rev. J. M. Alcock, vicar.]

Meare.—The plate here is modern. It consists of a small chalice and paten of a good ecclesiastical design, with the date-letter for 1870.

Middlezoy.—The Elizabethan cup and cover are a very handsome example of I.P.'s work. The cup is 8⅝in. high; the deep bowl is encircled by two bands of boldly designed ornament, with large sprays at the four intersecting points of the enclosing fillets. Round the base and foot are bands of running ornament and egg-and-dart design. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover, of the

usual pattern, has the same marks. On the button is the date '1573.'

Pewter: a paten on foot, flagon, and bason.

Moorlinch.—The cup is an elegant specimen of the plain Caroline pattern. It is 6⅛in. high, with an elaborately moulded foot. Inscription: "The Communion Cupp of the parish Church of Morlinch." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1635; maker's mark, an anchor between the letters D.G. The cover is of the usual pattern, with a broad brim. Same marks. Inscribed: "of the parishe of Morlinch."

Othery.—Athough the cup here is by the maker whose mark is an anchor between the letters D.G., it is quite different in design from his other work, as found at Moorlinch and elsewhere. The cup is 6⅛in. high; the bowl is V shaped; round the lip is a band of hyphen marks; lower down is a band of short, curved strokes, with patches of shading. This bears a faint resemblance to the Elizabethan ornament, which also appears in the upright sprigs engraved at three points, without any intersections of the enclosing fillets. On the foot is another band of hyphens. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. This is the only silver plate.

There is a plated dish, inscribed: "Parish of Othery, 1833. Pewter: Two dishes, paten on foot, and a large flagon.

Shapwick.—The plate is all of the Georgian period; very solid and plain. The cup is 8¼in. high; the bowl mounted on a tall stem, with knop and moulded foot. The bowl bears the Sacred Monogram within a rayed circle. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1746; maker's mark, the initials R.G., T.C., arranged in a quatrefoil (Gurney and Co.); ent. 1739. The flat cover, flagon, and two plates have the same marks. They are each inscribed: "Shapwick, 1747."

Stawell.—The oldest piece of silver is the cover of a vanished Elizabethan cup. It is of the usual pattern, with '1574' on the button. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573;

maker's mark, I.P. The cup is a good example of the baluster-stem pattern, 6⅜in. high, square bowl and sloping foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1661; maker's mark, R.S., with a mullet above and below, in hexagonal shield. The same mark is found on a cup at Nunney.

STREET.—A cup and cover of debased pattern. The cup is 8¼in. high; a plain, deep bowl, resting on a thick stem, encircled by a rudimentary knop; the only ornament a few incised lines. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1720; maker's mark, the initials I.S., with a pellet above and minute cross-crosslet below, in upright oval punch. Not in *O.E.S.*, 6th edit. The cup is inscribed: "Tri Uni Deo Sacrum In Usum Fidelium In Ecclesia Parochiali De Street." The cover is quite plain; inscribed: "Tri Uni Deo Sacrum." Marks obliterated.

Two patens on feet, diam. 7⅛in., with moulded brims. They have the same inscription as the cup. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1724; maker's mark, I.G. in oblong punch. Not in *O.E.P.*

A large flagon, 9¾in. high to lip, with deep, heavy foot; handle and spout ornamented. The date-letter is for 1840. It bears the same inscription as the cup, and in addition, "Dono dedit Johannes Thynne S.T.P. anno Xti 1841." There is also a plated cup, for use at the Mission Church.

SUTTON MALLET.—A small cup and cover, of I.P.'s plainer pattern. The cup is only 5⅛in. high; the deep bowl has two bands of the usual ornament; the hyphen band is found on knop and around foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern; on the button is engraved '1573,' which is also the date-letter. The other marks are the same as on the cup.

WALTON.—The only old silver here is a small paten-cover, diam. 4⅛in., with incised lines round brim. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1737; maker's mark, J.L. in oblong punch. (Not in *O.E.P.*) On the button of the cover: "Tri Uni Deo Sacrum." There is also a modern chalice, silver-gilt, with the date-letter for 1851.

West Pennard.—The cup and small tankard, silver-gilt, are of surpassing beauty, interest, and value; being domestic plate of the early seventeenth century. The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$in. high; the bowl is $3\frac{1}{8}$in. across lip, and its depth is $2\frac{3}{4}$in., which is also the diameter of the foot. The bowl is V shaped, divided by pillars into five recessed panels, with arched heads. The panels are engraved with floral designs, consisting of flowers, acorns, thistles, etc. The stem is of the baluster pattern; the circular sloping foot is elaborately ornamented with ribs, alternately raised and depressed. On the outer edge is a band of egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter worn away; maker's mark, A.B. combined in a monogram in shaped punch; a mark found from 1602 onward. The cup is inscribed: "The gift of Westley Esq. to the Church of West Pennard 1719."

The tankard is silver-gilt, $7\frac{1}{8}$in. high to lip, and $9\frac{3}{4}$in. to top of button. It is of the ordinary pattern, but the drum is covered with *repoussé* floral designs on a granulated ground. A band of egg-and-dart ornament encircles the foot. The thumb-piece represents a cherub's head. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1605; maker's mark, a bird on a shield with granulated surface. (Not in *O.E.P.*) On the drum, in a shield, is the inscription: "The gift of Wm. Westley Esq. to the Church of W. Penard 1719." He was also a generous donor to St. Cuthbert's, Wells (*v. Proceedings*, xliii, ii, 214).

A replica of the cup above mentioned, with a silver crucifix, mounted with emeralds, set on the foot, was presented in 1853. A modern paten enriched with enamels, inscribed: "The gift of Charlotte Neville Grenville of Butleigh to the Altar of West Pennard Church, June 1877."

A large electro-plated salver.

Weston Zoyland.—A plain, well shaped Elizabethan cup (without any cover), by a maker not hitherto noted in this diocese. The cup is $8\frac{3}{8}$in. high. The bowl is trumpet-shaped, encircled with one band of elaborate running ornament, with

sprays at the intersections. On the splay of the moulded foot is the egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.H. in shaped punch.

A plain, flat-topped flagon, tankard pattern, 10½in. high. It has a bowed handle and moulded foot. No other ornamentation. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1612; maker's mark (rather worn), S.O. in shaped shield. The same mark is found on tankards made for Brasenose College Chapel in 1608. This is the earliest tankard-flagon noted in this diocese.

A plain paten on foot, diam. 7¾in., with Sacred Monogram in centre; weight, 10oz. 1dwt. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; letter for 1707; maker's mark, C.E., with pellet below, in shaped punch. (Not in *O.E.P.*) It is inscribed: "The gift of Wm. Brydges Esq^r^ Serjeant at Law To the Parish Church of Weston Zoyland in the County of Somerset 1721."

A silver plate, diam. 9⅝in., with the date-letter for 1840. Inscription: "Oblation of the Rev. Wm. Marshall M.A. Ox. Vicar. Dec. 25th. 1840, Weston Zoyland."

AXBRIDGE DEANERY.

AXBRIDGE DISTRICT.

This district contains eleven ancient parishes, and three modern. Elizabethan plate is to be found in seven churches.

ALLERTON.—An Elizabethan cup and cover, silver-gilt, by I.P. The cup is 7½in. high; the bowl is deep, with two bands of conventional running ornament; hyphen marks on knop; another band of ornament round foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover, of the usual pattern, has '1573' on the button. There are also a modern paten and flagon, silver-gilt, with the Birmingham date-letter for 1860.

Axbridge.—The Elizabethan cup and cover are of an earlier date than is usual in this diocese. The cup is 7⅞in. high; the bowl is trumpet-shaped, with a projecting rib below the lip; immediately under this is a band of running ornament, enclosed by fillets, intersecting at three points in various patterns. The knop is flat; on the foot is a band of egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark, a pair of bellows; not found before in this diocese. The cover is very plain. It has the same marks. In the Churchwardens' Accounts, which are of great interest for this period, among the payments for 1571, occurs this entry: 'Item (allowed) for exchange of the chalyce ... vijsh.'

A paten on foot, diam. 7⅞in., with gadrooned ornament round brim and foot. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1704; maker's mark, the letters Lo under a key in shaped punch=Nathaniel Lock; ent. 1698. It is inscribed: "The gift of Mr. John Waters of Axbridge 1714." Another paten of same design and ornamentation, but the diameter is only 6in. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1705; maker's mark, the letters Co between pellets in shaped punch =Robert Cooper; ent. 1697.

A large flagon (very broad in proportion to its height), 9½in. to lip, with a flat top and splayed foot. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1702; maker's mark, black letter B.I. in oval. (Not in *O.E.P.*) The flagon is inscribed: "The gift of Mr. Thomas Lovell of Axbridge 1702." The donor was a son of Thomas Lovell, sen., of this town, who died in 1691, leaving a large family and plenty to keep them. [Brown, *Som. Wills.* iv, 98.] Mr. Lovell gave at the same time a new set of rails for the communion table. [Collinson, iii, 564. The salver referred to on this page as the gift of Mr. John Waters, in 1715, is evidently the paten noted above; for the Rev. H. Toft, vicar, informs me that there is no trace of any such gift in the church records.]

Cheddar.—A small cup and cover, silver-gilt, by I.P., of

his plainer pattern. The cup is 6⅝in. high, with two bands of ornamentation round bowl. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual design; on the button, '1573.'

A plain paten on foot, with moulded brim, diam. 6⅝in.; inscribed: 'Cheddar 1734.' The only mark is a small, oblong punch, containing two black letters. The first is B, followed by a small italic *t*; the second is either a Y inverted, or a D reversed. This mark is struck thrice. At Stoke St. Michael, in the Shepton Mallet Deanery (*Proc.* xliii, ii, 210), is a paten bearing this mark, also struck thrice. All the impressions were blurred, and I then suggested that the letters might be 'H.A.,' which suggestion is now withdrawn in favour of the above reading.

Two modern chalices, parcel-gilt. One bears the inscription: "Presented to the Parish Church of Cheddar his native place, by Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D., In memory of a beloved Wife, and as her gift, who was the best of God's earthly gifts to him, 1864." Dr. Symons died in 1878, aged 93, having been warden of Wadham College, 1831—1871. [*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lv, 280.] The other chalice, rather larger, is inscribed: "St. Andrew's Church, Cheddar, 1868." There are also a paten and flagon of ecclesiastical pattern; and a silver alms-dish, embossed with a figure of St. Andrew in the centre. "+ St. Andrew's Church Cheddar, Easter, MDCCLI."

Christon.—The cup, with cover, has no proper mark or inscribed date. In shape it resembles the tall-stemmed cups of the early eighteenth century period, while the ornamentation round the bowl is a reminiscence of the earlier Elizabethan work. The cup is 9in. high; the bowl is 4in. deep, with a slight lip and squared base; there is a band of very rude ornamentation round the bowl, with the enclosing fillets interlacing at three points. The stem is tubular, with a globular knop; the foot flat. The only mark is a punch, in-

closing an anchor, bearing a crown on the stock; this is accompanied by another punch, enclosing a small animal, perhaps dog, facing to dexter. This pair of marks is struck twice. The cover is quite plain, of the usual pattern, with a very broad button. The only visible mark is that of the dog; No. II on cup.

Compton Bishop.—The earlier and smaller cup is of the baluster-stem pattern, with a V-shaped bowl and plain sloping foot. No ornamentation of any kind. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1636; maker's mark, the initials R.W., in shaped punch. Under the foot: "Compton, A. Prowse, 1763." The donor was Abigail, daughter of Dr. George Hooper, Bishop of this diocese, and wife of John Prowse of Axbridge and Compton Bishop. She died 15th Nov., 1763, aged 79. [M.I. in Axbridge church.]

The other cup, or rather, 'crater,' is 10in. high, the diameter of the bowl being 5¼in., and the depth 5⅜in. Its size is its only claim to attention. It has a tubular stem, annular knop, and splayed foot. The bowl is inscribed: "Compton Bishopp Anno Dñi 1674." The only mark is a punch, containing the initials T.R. below a crescent, struck thrice. This mark is found on plate at Low Ham, with the London hall-marks, and date-letter for 1664; also struck thrice (without any other marks) on a dish inscribed '1669,' at the same place.

A paten, diam. 7¼in., with broad brim and shallow depression, has the same mark, struck thrice, as on the large cup.

Pewter: a plate and large tankard.

Draycott.—This modern parish possesses one old piece of silver plate. It is a paten on foot, diam. 6¼in., with the Sacred Monogram within rayed circle in centre. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1723; maker's mark, the initials T.L. in large circle=Timothy Ley. Of modern plate there is a chalice, silver-gilt, inscribed: "Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Peter de Draycott d. d. Fredericus Bagot D.C.L. Ecclesiæ S. Leonardi de Rodney Stoke olim Rector, MDCCCXLI." Also a paten,

parcel-gilt: "+ An offering from the Honble. William Holmes à Court."

HENTON.—A modern parish. The plate is modern. There are a silver chalice, paten, and flagon; plain, solid, and of good design. They are inscribed: "Presented by a father to Henton Church as a memorial of the interest taken by three daughters, Caroline, Louisa, and Catherine Bathurst, in the spiritual welfare of the parish." [Notes kindly supplied by the Rev. G. W. Spicer, vicar.]

LOXTON.—The plate is all modern. It consists of a cup and small paten or salver; the cup being inscribed: "This Chalice together with a Paten was presented in Memory of the Rev. David Stewart Moncrieffe by his widow E. Y. Moncrieffe." There is also a flagon, with the date-letter for 1873, inscribed: "Presented to Loxton Church by Agnes Tiarks 1873." A small electro-plated paten.

PRIDDY.—An Elizabethan cup and cover, silver-gilt, by I.P. The cup is about 7in. high; there are two bands of running ornament round bowl, hyphens on knop, and another band of running ornament round foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, the initials I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern; the button, with its stem, has been restored, and the date, '1573,' added, in modern-antique figures. Of plated metal, there are a cup, two plates, and a flagon, each inscribed, 'Glory to God,' within an oval of rays. On the underside of the flagon is the maker's mark, the initials GA, combined with an elephant's head in a single punch.

RODNEY STOKE.—An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P.; of his more elaborate pattern. The cup is 8¼in. high; the deep bowl is encircled with two bands of running ornament; hyphen marks on knop; the foot has a band of running ornament on the round part, and egg-and-dart ornament on the flat rim. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, the initials I.P. Under the foot are the letters S.P.,

qu. Stoke Parish. The cover is of the usual pattern ; on the button '1573.'

A small plain plate, with moulded brim ; the date-letter is for 1806. It is inscribed : "Church of Rodney Stoke Somerset Rev. Thos. Ab^{m} Salmon Rector . W^{m} Chapman, Jas. Taylor, Churchwardens 1807." Also a small silver tankard, with the same inscription, and the date-letter for 1807.

Pewter : 2 plates. On the larger, "John Taylor Church Warding 1739. Ro : Stoke."

THEALE.—This is a modern parish. The original service of vessels comprised a pewter cup, a plated paten, and a pewter flagon or jug. They have now been superseded by more suitable vessels, purchased a few years ago. [Note kindly contributed by the Rev. J. S. F. Singleton, vicar.]

WEDMORE.—The cup and cover are of the clumsy type which came into fashion *temp.* William and Mary. They are silver-gilt. The cup is 7$\frac{3}{4}$in. high ; with a deep bowl, thick stem, encircled by annular knop, and slightly moulded foot. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. ster. ; date-letter for 1711 ; maker's mark, BA in shaped punch=Richard Bayley ; ent. 1708. The cover is 4$\frac{3}{4}$in. in diameter, and has the same marks. A large plain paten on foot, diam. 8$\frac{7}{8}$in. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterl. ; date-letter for 1710 ; maker's mark, Ho=Edward Holaday ; ent. 1709. It bears the dedicatory inscription : "The guift of Will : Counsell of Stoughton, Gent. 1711."

WESTBURY.—The cup and cover are by I.P. ; of his usual pattern. The cup is 7$\frac{3}{8}$in. high ; the bowl is deep, with two bands of running ornament, and hyphen marks on knop. The foot is a renovation, with the usual band of ornament imitated in a very coarse manner. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is also an imitation, with a band of coarse ornament. There are no marks. On the button : "John Arney James Biss Churchward. 1684."

A plate, diam. 9$\frac{1}{8}$in., with ornamented edge. In centre is the Sacred Monogram. Marks : 3 offic. ; date-letter for 1814 ;

maker's mark, the initials I.W. in plain punch. A small flagon, tankard pattern, with Sacred Monogram on drum. Marks: 3 offic.; Newcastle-on-Tyne mint-mark, three castles in a shield; date-letter for 1788; maker's mark, the initials I.C., below a two-handled cup, in long, upright punch=James Crawford. A cup, of the egg-cup pattern, silver-gilt. It bears the date-letter for 1800, and is inscribed: "Dono dedit Georgius Henricus Law D.D. Bathon: et Wellen: Episcopus, A.D. 1842."

Pewter: a plate and a flagon. This has on the front of the drum, surrounded by flourishes, a shield, bearing in the four quarters the initials P.C.E.M.

WOOKEY.—A cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 7⅝in. high; the deep bowl has two bands of ornament; hyphen marks on knop; running pattern round foot. It is plain, but tall and well proportioned. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern; on the button, '1573.'

A paten on foot, with gadrooned border round brim and foot; diam. 8in. Marks: 3 offic.; Exeter modern; date-letter for 1823; maker's mark, two small black letter 'w' in oblong punch. A small silver font, with gadrooned brim; diam. 4½in. The marks are blurred, but are apparently the same as on the paten. There is also a small flagon, hot-water jug pattern. It has the same gadrooned ornament round the base as the paten and font, and has the same marks as the paten.

Two pewter plates.

AXBRIDGE DEANERY.

BURNHAM DISTRICT.

This district contains eleven ancient parishes and two modern. Elizabethan cups are found in seven parishes.

BADGWORTH.—The Elizabethan cup and cover are a good example of I.P.'s plainer pattern. The cup is silver-gilt, 6⅝in.

high ; the bowl has two bands of conventional ornament, the foot being encircled with another of the same design ; on the knop are hyphen marks. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern, with '1573' engraved on the button.

A small paten on foot, diam. 5½in. ; quite plain, with moulded brim. Inscribed : "Badgworth 1738." Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1723 ; maker's mark, the initials I.C. in heart-shaped punch=Joseph Clare ; ent. 1720. A small flagon, tankard pattern, with domed lid, bowed handle, with whistle, and spreading foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1755 ; maker's mark, the initials R.C. in oblong punch=Robert Cox ; ent. 1752. This flagon is inscribed : Badgworth 4 Feby. 1756 Edward Brown John Chubb churchwardens."

A modern paten, "Badgworth 1885. The gift of E.M."

Berrow.—A plain silver-gilt Elizabethan cup and cover, by I.P. The cup is 7in. high. Two bands of running ornament encircle the bowl, and another the foot ; on the knop are hyphens. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1573 ; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern ; on the button '1573.'

A plain silver tankard, with detachable lid, 9in. high to lip. Marks : 2 offic. ; date-letter for 1764 ; maker's mark, the initials S.W. in oblong punch. (Not in *O.E.P.*) The lid of the cover is flat, with a plain broad button. It would almost seem to have been intended for a paten. The marks are not the same as on the tankard ; but they are nearly obliterated.

A small strainer, of plated metal.

Biddisham.—The cup and cover are of very rude design and workmanship, without any marks or inscription ; but they are manifestly a copy of Elizabethan vessels, and may be of the same period. The cup is 7in. high ; the bowl is straight-sided, without lip. Two bands of running ornament within hatched fillets, which interlace at three points with small upright ornaments, surround the bowl ; but one band is close up to the

brim, and the other as near the base. Above and below the stem are bands of dentels; also found on either side of the knop. This is globular in shape, and roughly hatched over. On the flat of the foot is another belt of running ornament. Underneath is scratched G.P. The cover is quite plain, except for bands of hatched lines round the rim and the edge of the button.

There is also a set of plain, modern vessels; cup, paten, two plates, and flagon; each inscribed: "Biddisham Church Somerset 1866."

BLACKFORD.—This is a modern parish, formed out of Wedmore in 1844. The cup is of the egg-cup or goblet form, bearing the Sacred Monogram, and inscribed: "The gift of Mrs. Savidge . Blackford . 1823 . Holy Trinity Chapel . Blackford . Wedmore." There are also two plates and a flagon, each bearing the same inscription. [Note kindly contributed by the Rev. F. M. Whish, vicar.]

BLEADON.—The cup and cover are without any marks, and differ somewhat from the ordinary Elizabethan pattern, though evidently belonging to that period. The cup is $7\frac{1}{8}$in. high; the bowl is $3\frac{3}{4}$in. in diameter at lip, and $4\frac{1}{2}$in. deep; of the truncated cone shape. Round the upper part of the bowl is a single band of conventional running ornament, enclosed within a hatched fillet, intersecting at four points, without any further ornamentation. A portion of the lip has been renovated, and, apparently to hide the lines, a sprig of foliage has been engraved above the band, with another below, enclosed in an inverted triangle. The knop is plain; on either side of the knop, as well as at the top and bottom of the tubular stem, and round the foot, are bands of horizontal diamonds or lozenge-shaped figures; the foot is moulded. The cover is absolutely plain, of the ordinary pattern.

A cup and cover of the same pattern has been found at Kewstoke.

A modern flagon, electro-plated.

Breane.—A small plain cup, of the Georgian period. It is 6½in. high; has a clumsy stem, encircled with an annular knop, and moulded foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1772; maker's mark, the initials V.I. in oblong punch. (Not in *O.E.P.*) It is inscribed: "Willm. Hicks, Church Warden, 1773." A small paten of good design, with the date-letter for 1873. Inscribed: "Presented as an Easter Offering MDCCCLXXV." A salver of Sheffield plate, in good condition.

Brent Knoll.—All the plate here is modern. It consists of a chalice and paten of good mediæval design, and a flagon. On the paten: "This Paten with Flagon and Chalice was presented by the Venerable Augustus Otway Fitzgerald M.A. Archdeacon of Wells, Prebendary of Huish cum Brent, Patron Rector and Vicar of this Church, Easter 1882." An electro-plated paten.

Burnham.—This parish possesses a typical eighteenth century set of vessels. The cup is 8¾in. high; the bowl deep, oval-shaped, on a tall stem and small foot. Weight, 11oz. 8dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1768; maker's mark, the initials I.K. in oblong punch. It is inscribed: "Wm. Adams, Ja^{s} Allen, Churchwardens, 1768." The cover of the cup is flat, with a small button; weight, 5oz; same marks and inscription as on cup. A plate or alms-dish; diam., 8⅝in.; weight, 9oz. 12dwt. Same marks and inscription. A large flagon, 11½in. to lip; weight, 61oz. 18dwt. Same marks and inscription.

East Brent.—The church of this parish underwent a restoration during the Laudian revival; when the plate did not escape. The cup is a good specimen of the period. It is 8¼in. high, and devoid of ornamentation; a plain knop and moulded foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1632; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. Round the lip: "The guift of John Crossman to the Parish Church of East brent in Somercet 1632." The cover has the same marks and

dedicatory inscription. It is 5¾in. in diameter, with a broad brim, but without flange. The large flagon is of the tankard pattern, with enormous handle and very broad foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1735; maker's mark, the initials B.C. in shaped punch. (Not in *O.E.P.*) Inscription on drum: "The gift of Nathanael Markwick, B.D., To the Parish Church of East Brent of which he was Vicar 34 years, Anno Dom. 1736."

HIGHBRIDGE.—This is a modern parish, separated from Burnham in 1860. It possesses modern plate only.

LYMPSHAM.—The Elizabethan cup is a welcome variation on the usual pattern in this diocese. It is 7½in. high; the bowl is V-shaped, with one band of running ornament, the enclosing fillets intersecting at five points. The knop is plain; on the flat of the foot is a band of egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1577; maker's mark, unfortunately blurred beyond recognition. The original cover has been replaced by a very inferior copy of late seventeenth century work; it is in bad repair, and has no marks visible.

A plain dish, diam. 8½in. The only mark is that of the maker, struck thrice, and each time defectively. It is an oblong, enclosing two letters, of which the second certainly is a black-letter D. This seems to be the same mark that was found on a cup at South Cadbury, being the London hall-marks and date-letter for 1774. The dish is inscribed: "R.H., W.M., C.W. (Churchwardens), 1742."

MARK.—An Elizabethan cup and cover, silver-gilt, of I.P.'s plainer pattern. The cup is 7¼in. high; there are two bands of ornament round bowl; hyphens on knop; and running pattern round foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover has '1573' on a broad button.

A small salver, diam. 5¾in., with narrow brim and shallow depression. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1624; maker's mark, the initials P.B. between two crescents and pellets.

Two plain cups, with date-letters for 1820 and 1821, respec-

tively. They are inscribed: "C.R. to J. Jarman" [incumbent here for many years]. An electro-plated flagon.

WEARE.—A tall and elaborate cup, with cover, by I.P. The cup stands 8¼in. high; the bowl is deep, and ornamented with two bands of running ornament. The knop has hyphens; the foot a band of running ornament, and the egg-and-dart on outer margin of foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern, with '1573' on the button.

A paten on foot, diam. 7in., with Sacred Monogram in centre. The marks include Exeter modern, with the date-letter for 1850.

Excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village, in July, 1902.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

DISCOVERIES of prehistoric lacustrine abodes in England have been of rare occurrence; but they are common in Scotland,—where their existence was systematically brought to light in 1857,—and still more so in Ireland, where public attention was first directed to the crannogs by Sir W. Wilde as early as 1839. The discoveries and explorations of Irish crannogs are now, however, almost numberless; but not so in England. As Dr. Munro[1] has recorded, lacustrine remains have been discovered in the meres of Norfolk and Suffolk, at Wretham and Barton,—in the middle of the last century; at Crowland and near Ely, in the Fenland; in the Llangorse Lake, near Brecon; in one or two small sites in Berks, and at some five stations in Holderness, Yorkshire.[2] Quite recently attention has been called to supposed lake dwel-

(1). *Lake Dwellings of Europe*, 1890, pp. 458—474.

(2). General Pitt-Rivers (then Colonel Lane-Fox), as early as 1867, brought to the notice of antiquaries that "certain Piles had been found near London Wall and Southwark, *possibly* the remains of Pile Dwellings." Roman remains only were found. The General was always most cautious in theorizing and in generalizing; but it would appear from Mr. Edwin Sloper's letter to the *City Press* of April 2nd, 1902, that General Pitt-Rivers, with others, mistook stable-dung, in its decayed state, for peat; however, the General markedly stated that "it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile this enormous rise of seven to nine feet of peat during the four centuries of Roman occupation." Doubtless, however, the marsh theory was uppermost in his mind. From what has recently transpired, the site appears to have been a *leystall* or *leystow*—a receptacle for every kind of rubbish.

lings at Pike's End, in the parish of Lyneal-cum-Colemere, Shropshire.[3]

Of far more importance, however, than any of the above is the discovery, made in March, 1892, by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., of the Lake Village, situated a little more than a mile north of the town of Glastonbury, in the upper part of one of the moorland levels of central Somerset found to the south of the Mendip Hills. Although the site is about fourteen miles from the coast, it is less than eighteen feet above the mean sea-level. Even as late as 1540 the adjoining levels between Glastonbury and Godney were covered by large areas of water or swamp, one mere being five miles round.

The extent of the ground covered by the mounds measures roughly 400ft. from north to south, and 300ft. from east to west. On its east side, the village is bounded by a natural water-course, now but a narrow rhine. The mounds, some seventy in number, were at the time of their discovery of very slight elevation, only from six to twenty-three inches above the average level of the surrounding ground, and their diameters ranged from fifteen to thirty-five feet. The walls of the huts were constructed of wooden upright posts, the spaces between filled in with wattle and daub.[4]

It is much to be regretted that a careful contoured plan of the village was not made before any excavations took place—say, with contours of such slight vertical height as 0·2ft. (See Plans, Plates I and II.) In this way the exact position and height of each little eminence would have been seen at a glance, without it being necessary to refer to descriptions and other details. Such a survey, too, would have been invaluable for the purpose of making an accurate model of the whole village, showing the precise arrangement, size and height of the mounds

(3). *Trans. Shropshire Arch. and N. H. Soc.*, 1902, 3rd ser., Vol. ii, Pt. iii, p. 408.

(4). Prof. Boyd Dawkins has said that the walls of the hut-circles on Hod Hill, Dorset, were absolutely identical in general construction with those at Glastonbury. *(Dorset County Chronicle*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.)

before exploration. Mr. Bulleid has, however, I believe, made a very large plan of the excavated portion of the village,—although not contoured,—which it is hoped will be reproduced in the near future for the benefit of antiquaries.

It is not my intention to attempt to describe any archæological results that eventuated at the Lake Village before July 1902, unless in making comparisons in the description of the relics represented on Plate III; indeed, I am restricted to the recording of the new excavations that I had the opportunity of conducting on behalf of the Society—at the end of July, just previously to, and at the time of, the Society's Annual Meeting at Glastonbury—which affords ample material for the pages at my disposal to put on record the results of this little exploration.[5]

No book has yet been written on the Glastonbury Lake Village, but an illustrated paper, summarising all the discoveries up to the autumn of 1894, was contributed to the *Proceedings* for that year.[6] The present volume includes Mr. John Morland's general description given to the Society on the site of the village.[7] The Reports of the British Association also contain condensed accounts of the previous explorations, by the discoverer, Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., and Dr. R. Munro.[8]

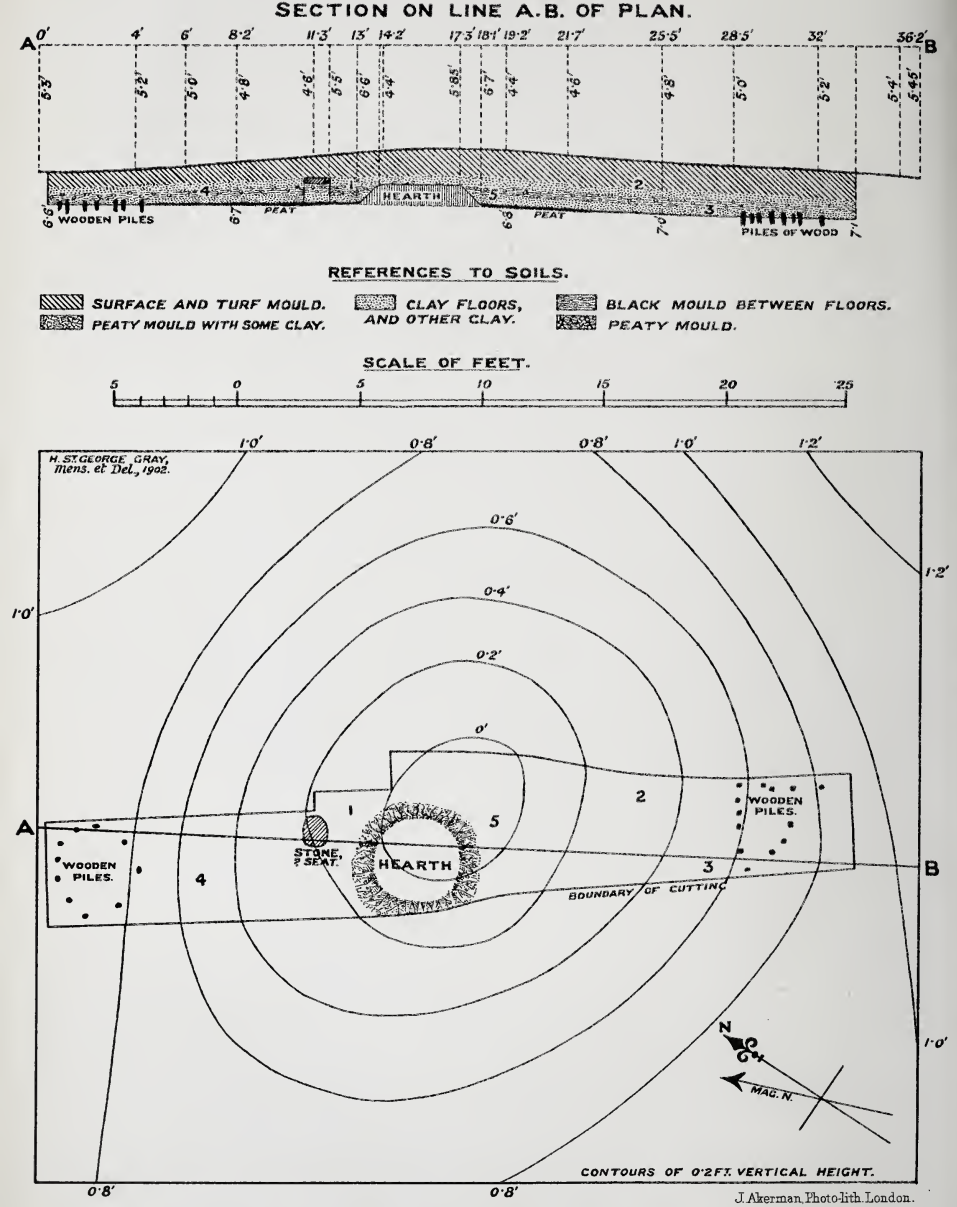
As regards date, the village of course flourished during the prehistoric Iron Age; the numerous relics unmistakably, perhaps with a few exceptions, exhibit special characteristics of 'Late-Celtic' art. There are only a very few objects, out of the many hundreds, of which there may be entertained a *suspicion* that they had a Roman origin. Amongst the number

(5). The thanks of the parent Society are due to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society for having paid, from their Excavation Fund, all the expenses of labour entailed in this work.

(6). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xl, pt. ii, p. 141. This paper has been reprinted by the Glastonbury Antiq. Soc, to serve as a guide to their Museum.

(7). *Op. cit.*, Vol. xlviii, pt. i, pp. 31—33 and 36—38.

(8) *Reports, British Assoc.*, 1893, p. 903; 1894, p. 431; 1895, p. 519; 1896, p. 656; 1898, p. 694; 1899, p. 594.



LAKE VILLAGE NEAR GLASTONBURY.

PLAN AND SECTION OF MOUND I, PARTLY EXCAVATED IN JULY, 1902.

are three fibulæ (see p. 110), a fragment of pottery (which I have not seen), part of an iron bridle-bit, and a leaden weight with flat top and bottom and slightly bulged sides.[9] This points to the probability that the site existed as a habitation up to Roman times, and, as Dr. Munro has said, "it is possible that it was the intrusion of the Romans into this district which put an end to it."

The two mounds, Nos. 1 and 2, partly excavated this year (1902), are situated at the north and north-west of the village respectively.[10] Previously to excavation, contoured plans, with contours of 0·2ft. vertical height, were made of both mounds.

MOUND 1, PLAN AND SECTION, PLATE I.

General Description.—A rectangular boundary was made round this mound, 30·5ft. by 36ft., for surveying purposes. As shown by the contours and the section, the centre of the mound was only 1ft. higher than the general level of the field. The cutting was made of irregular form, owing to the discovery of a hearth resting on the peat, and the consequent necessity of enlarging the cutting to afford room to work in, to clear the hearth. The superficial mould extended to an average depth of 1·2ft. from the surface,—soil which had accumulated since the abandonment of the village by its inhabitants, —immediately below which the upper floor of clay was reached. On this level a stone slab, about three inches thick, was found, in close proximity to the hearth discovered resting on the peat. This slab might possibly have served as a seat near the fire.

Hearth.—The hearth, which was situated nearly in the centre of the mound, was almost circular in form, apparently

(9). Similar to some in Taunton Museum, found in association with Roman remains at Charterhouse-on-Mendip.

(10). These two mounds were pointed out to the writer by Mr. Bulleid as not having been previously touched; with a request that trenches only should be dug across them. His desire has been adhered to as far as possible.

composed entirely of burnt clay, overlaid with a thin coating, which appeared to be fine, rubbly stone or gravel. Its average diameter at base was 5ft.; at top, 3·5ft.; height, about 0·8ft. (See Section, Plate I.)

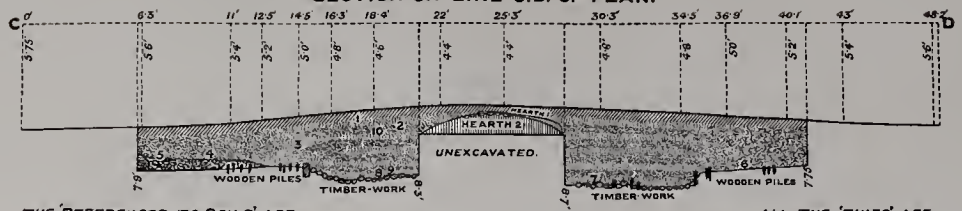
Floors, etc.—The two clay floors in this mound were far more even and level than in the majority of the mounds previously excavated. This was one of the mounds, at the base of which no sub-structure of wooden beams or brushwood was discovered.

Boundary of Hut.—At each end of the cutting, stumps of the wall-posts of the hut were observed *in situ*, embedded in the peat, in the usual manner. From their position, we may infer that the diameter of this particular dwelling was about 28ft. On the N.E. the piles exposed in this narrow cutting presented an almost circular arrangement.

Relics found.—On the upper floor, at "2," plan and section, the bronze object represented in Fig. 3, Plate III, was found. A portion of one of the early British triangular clay loom-weights, and a clay sling-bullet, were also found on this floor. These loom-weights were probably used to keep the warp tight whilst the weft (or the woof) was worked in with bone shuttles. I have dealt in some detail with the distribution of these objects in another part of the *Proceedings*.[11] Between the two clay floors was a seam of black mould, etc., averaging 0·4ft. thick, in which were found, at "1," fragments of a bone weaving-comb (since repaired, Fig. 7, Pl. III), and at "4," metatarsus of sheep or goat, with holes (Fig. 8, Pl. III). On the lower clay floor, at "3," two ornamental fragments of pottery were found (Figs. 13 and 14, Pl. III), and at "5," a ball of baked clay, with indentations (Fig. 9, Pl. III). This completes the 'finds' from this cutting, with the exception of a quantity of unornamented fragments of pottery, found chiefly on the lower floor, a few fragmentary animal remains, and a quantity of peas (*Vicia Sativa*).

(11). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xlviii, pt. ii, p. 40.

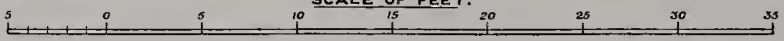
SECTION ON LINE C.D. OF PLAN.

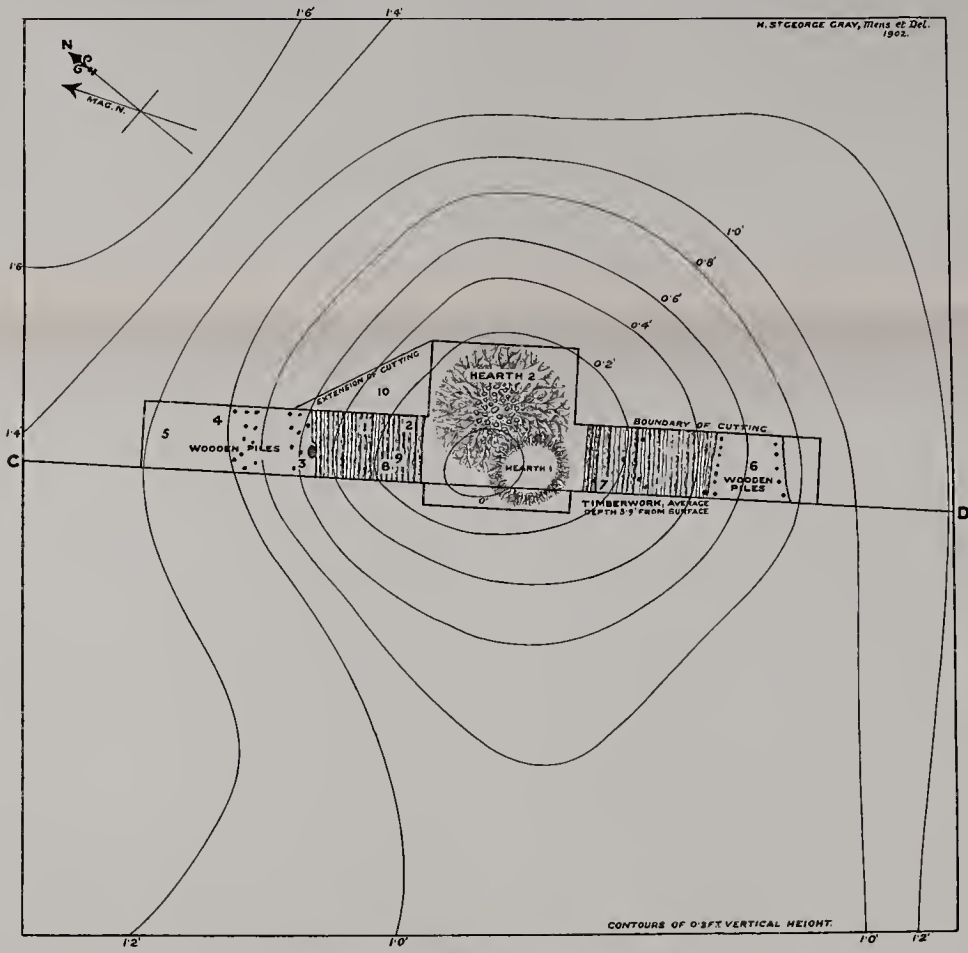


THE 'REFERENCES TO SOILS' ARE GIVEN ON THE PLAN OF MOUND I.

ALL THE 'FINDS' ARE PROJECTED INTO THE SECTION.

SCALE OF FEET.





LAKE VILLAGE near GLASTONBURY.

PLAN AND SECTION OF MOUND 2, PARTLY EXCAVATED IN JULY, 1902.

J Akerman Photo-lith London

MOUND 2, PLAN AND SECTION, PLATE II.

General Description.—For surveying purposes, a boundary, 48ft. square, was made. This was a considerably larger *mound* than Mound 1. As shown by the contours and the section, the centre of the mound was 1·2ft. above the general level of the field, except on the north, where there was a slight depression at 1·6ft. below the summit of the mound. From "D" on plan, in a S.E. direction, the ground commenced to rise slightly, owing to the proximity of another mound, apparently on this side. A cutting was first made, 35·2ft. by 4·5ft., across the mound, in a N.W. and S.E. direction. The superficial accumulation of soil was much shallower here than in the case of Mound 1, averaging only 0·5ft.

Floors.—The five floors of clay are only represented in the section (Pl. II) approximately, as it was extremely difficult in this case to differentiate the layers of clay clearly; indeed, at most points along the cutting at the sides it was impossible to distinguish the clay floors from the material between them, viz., clayey-mould (not of a dark, peaty nature, as occurred between the two floors of Mound 1), which is shown and symbolized in the section, as stated before, only approximately. There appears, however, to be no doubt, that the bottom floor of this hut was renewed four times.

Sub-structure.—The foundations of this dwelling, as the plan clearly shows, consisted, on its surface, of rough pieces of timber, placed parallel to one another, in a N.E. and S.W. direction, and at an average depth of 3·9ft. from the surface of the mound. On account of the presence of water on the beams, and the narrowness of the cutting in which the work had to be conducted, the sub-structure below this, which might probably consist of brushwood, fascine, and more timber, was not examined further on this occasion. The layer of timbers exposed was kept in position, and especially at the boundary of the platform, by several wooden piles; one exceptionally

large one on the N.W. measuring about 8½ins. by 5ins. in thickness. Owing to the partial decay of the materials of which the sub-structure is composed, and the softness of the underlying peat, it will be seen, on reference to the section (Pl. II), how considerably and unequally the platform has subsided.

Boundary of Hut.—On either side of the foundations of the dwelling, stumps of wooden piles were found, from the position of which it is ascertained that the diameter of this hut did not exceed 28ft.,—the same as in the case of Mound 1. A dark, peaty seam of mould was observed at the N.W. end of the cutting, as shown in the section.

Hearths.—Hearth 2 was of extremely symmetrical form; the base, as far as could be observed without excavating lower in this part, resting on the second floor from the top, the highest part being only 4ins. from the surface. This hearth was of circular form, 7·1ft. in diameter, and composed of burnt clay; with a convex surface, set on the highest parts with flat stones, as shown in the plan. Partly overlapping this large hearth, at the south, was a small rough clay one, No. 1, of somewhat oval form, measuring 4·2ft. in greatest length, 3ins. from the surface on the north, sloping to 9ins. from surface at south; its surface was overlaid by a soft, rubbly concretion, which I have been unable to identify.[12] The original cutting had to be extended to trace the outline of these hearths. Doubtless one or more hearths exist below Hearth 2, but this portion of the cutting remains unexcavated.[13]

Relics.—On the first floor beneath the surface, at "1," an unfinished stone spindlewhorl was found, depth 0·5ft. (Pl. III, Fig. 10); at "2," between first and second floor from top, fragment of ornamental pottery, depth 1ft. (Pl. III, Fig. 12); at "10," on second floor from top, to N.E. of original cutting, head of a bronze nail, depth 1·3ft. from surface (Pl. III,

(12). A specimen of this has been preserved for further examination.

(13). It was the desire of the Glastonbury Antiq. Soc. that any hearths discovered in these cuttings should not be removed.

RELICS, LAKE VILLAGE, NR. GLASTONBURY, July, 1902.

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.

Fig. 2); at "3," fragments of a bone weaving-comb (almost completely restored), depth 1·6ft. (Pl. III, Fig. 4); at "4," depth 1·6ft., two pieces of another weaving-comb (Pl. III, Fig. 5); at "5," depth 1·7ft., a fragment of ornamental pottery (Pl. III, Fig. 17); at "6," eight fragments of ornamental pottery, found strewn about, at a depth of 2·6ft. (Pl. III, Figs. 15 and 16). On or near the timber-work sub-structure the following relics were discovered:—At "7," part of a horn weaving-comb, depth 4ft. (Pl. III, Fig. 6); at "8," on the lowest floor, depth 3·5ft., a small bronze fibula (Pl. III, Fig. 1); and at "9," close to the fibula, an ovoid lump of bronze, much corroded.

In this mound were also found, a small polished pebble (Pl. III, Fig. 11); two metatarsi of sheep, one having a small circular hole at the flat end;[14] a metatarsal bone of the crane (*Grus*);[15] and a fragment of rib of horse, showing marks of cutting.[15] In addition, there was a quantity of fragments of pottery and some fragmentary animal remains, especially from the lower levels.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III. RELICS.

(*Every object is represented to a scale of* $\frac{5}{8}$ *linear, except Fig. 1.*)

Fig. 1.—Bronze fibula, of extremely small size (34m.m. long), with coiled spring of bronze wire (the wire 1·3m.m. thick), in continuation with the pin. The summit of the bow is of circular section, diam. 4·3m.m. The catch for the pin and the fore part of the fibula are somewhat large and clumsy in proportion to the length of the object. There are only one or two incised lines as ornament.

There is much difference of opinion in the matter of dating

(14). Seven of these are shown in the cases at Glastonbury Museum.

(15). Several similar specimens from the village are exhibited in Glastonbury Museum.

fibulæ.[16] Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., Keeper of the British Antiquities, etc., in the British Museum, has examined this fibula, and says that "it seems to be Roman, of the second or third century A.D." If it is Roman (it is not a common type), such an identification does not accord with its *gisement* in Mound 2 (Pl. II). It was found at "8" (Plan and Section), at a depth of 3·5ft. on the lowest floor of the hut, and within an inch or two of the timber-work foundation of the mound. It seems to me, from its position alone, that it must have been manufactured in the Iron Age, and probably towards the commencement of that period. As stated before (p. 105), three fibulæ were found by Mr. Bulleid, whose *form* caused some antiquaries to suggest their Roman origin. Since hearing from Mr. Read, I have been to Glastonbury particularly to compare these fibulæ, and I find that the one under consideration is of precisely the same form and character as the three above mentioned, with the exception that it is not perforated with the triangular hole through the thin plate forming the catch for the pin.[17] There seem to be, therefore, two distinct classes of fibulæ from the Lake Village, viz., what is generally known as the La Têne form, and the type of which Fig. 1 is a representation.

Fig 2.—Head of a bronze nail of rounded form and hollow, composed of thin material, only 0·5m.m. thick. The point of the nail projecting beyond the base of the head is deficient. It is precisely similar to the brass-headed nails known by upholsterers as "French furniture nails." Nineteen similar objects, mostly smaller however, are shown in the cases at Glastonbury Museum, labelled "rivet-heads." Fig. 2 was found in Mound 2, at "10" (Pl. II), on second floor from top, at a depth of 1·3ft. from the surface.

(16). Recently, I have particularly observed this in the case of the fibulæ in the "Walter Collection" (p. 34), which have been commented upon and dated approximately by several authorities.

(17). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. II, Pl. xcix, p. 123; and *Archæologia*, Vol. lv, p. 182.

Fig. 3.—Bronze object, much corroded, consisting of framework and six bars at regular intervals. Its precise purpose is uncertain, and I have never seen anything quite like it. It may have served as a buckle, as it certainly suggests a junction between strap-ends. In most collections it would probably be relegated to the 'horse-trapping' series. Found on upper floor of Mound 1, at "2" (Plan and Section, Pl. I). Nothing similar has previously been found in the Lake Village.

Fig. 4.—Bone weaving-comb, found in 17 fragments, the edges of which were much weathered and rounded. It is somewhat curved longitudinally, and unusually long, exceeding in length any of the 34 specimens already exhibited in the Glastonbury Museum; length $8\frac{5}{8}$ins. (about 218m.m.), greatest width $1\frac{5}{8}$ins. (41m.m.) The handle-end, which has been roughly cut off square, has a hole probably for suspension.[18] There were originally ten teeth: nine is a fair average, but there are as many as fifteen, and as few as six, in the Glastonbury specimens. The remaining teeth in Fig. 4 average 25 m.m. (1in.) long; the teeth of those already in Glastonbury Museum vary from 6m.m. to 30m.m. in length. Near the dentated end, the comb is incised with the dot-and-circle ornament in fourteen places, without any systematic arrangement,—a style of decoration somewhat common in remains of the "Late-Celtic" period. Fig. 7 has similar decoration, and also three of the 34 combs above-mentioned.[19] Fig. 4 was found in Mound 2, at "3" on Plan and Section (Pl. II), at a depth of 1·6ft. from the surface.

(18). Of the 34 combs above-mentioned, 15 have perforations near the end; another likewise, with an additional hole an inch below; and another has a large perforation, $1\frac{1}{2}$ins. from end, with a smaller one an inch further down.

(19). This dot-and-circle pattern occurs on one of the bone counters from Ham Hill, in the "Walter Collection" (see p. 38), and on the bone knife-handle from Worlebury, in Taunton Museum (*Proc.*, Vol. iii, pt. i, Plate p. 9; and Dymond and Tomkins' *Worlebury*, 1886, Pl. x, Fig. 8). This ornament has been dealt with at some length by General Pitt-Rivers (see *Archæologia*, Vol. xlvi, p. 436).

It may be of interest to introduce here a few general remarks on the combs from the Lake Village (excluding those represented on Pl. III). The majority of these combs conform to the general curves and outline of the bones or horns from which they are manufactured. With regard to the form taken by the handle-end, there are four varieties :—

(1). A rare type is that with the pointed end, Glastonbury being represented by one specimen only, with a perforation. Another example of this form, from Maiden Castle, Dorchester, has been figured.[20] Under this heading should be included one of the bone combs found on the surface of Kent's Cavern, Torquay, in the British Museum; in this case, however, the end is not abruptly pointed, but the sides gradually taper from the dentated end to a somewhat rounded point.

(2). Those with an oval, or almost circular, enlargement at the end appear also to be a rare form. The Lake Village is represented by a very ornate example of this kind, with a perforation. Another, with an almost circular head (perforated), from Haslingfield, Cambs., is exhibited in the British Museum. The only other example of this form that I am able to record is the weaving-comb found near Winchester, in Taunton Museum,[21] of which the accompanying is an illustration (Fig. 18); its length is $6\frac{1}{4}$ins. (158m.m.), the teeth averaging 11m.m. in length. It is ornamented with double, incised, zigzag lines, with similar lines in the triangular interspaces at right angles to the line of the comb; the oval and shouldered end is decorated with a large representation of the dot-and-circle, which may perhaps be an indication for an intended perforation.

(3). Those with an oblong enlargement at the end are a less rare type. There are five from the Lake Village, three of which are perforated. Two of this variety, of deer-horn, 5ins. and 5·6ins. long respectively, with perforations, were found by

(20). See p. 115.

(21). Presented by Rev. R. St. John Gresley.

General Pitt-Rivers at Mount Caburn Camp, near Lewes.[22] Another, also with a perforation, in the British Museum, was found on Dunbury (Danbury or Danebury) Hill, near Nether Wallop, Hants; it is ornamented with the dot-and-circle pattern, arranged in a zigzag manner. Another of this type,

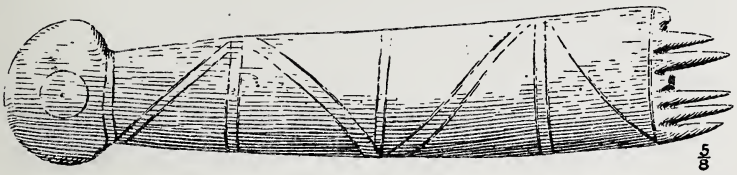


FIG. 18.—WEAVING-COMB FOUND NEAR WINCHESTER. (TAUNTON MUSEUM COLLECTION).

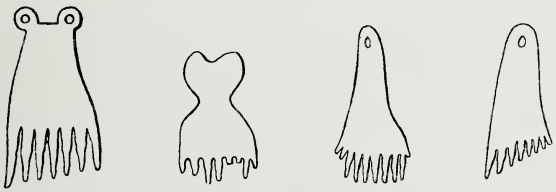


FIG. 19.—DEERHORN COMBS FROM GREENLAND.

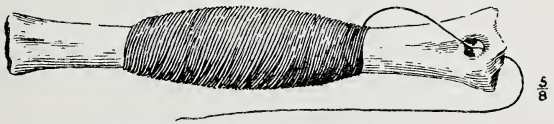


FIG. 20.—ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF FIG. 8, PLATE III, SHOWING POSSIBLE USE OF THE BONE. GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

with eight broken teeth, is exhibited in the British Museum, but, unfortunately, no locality has been preserved; in the place of the dot-and-circle pattern, it is ornamented with concentric circles in twelve places, including three on the oblong enlargement, where there is no perforation. One of this type, in the

(22). *Archæologia*, Vol. xlvi, Pl. xxiv, Figs. 11 and 12.

Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, of bone, with perforation, was found in the Pits at Highfield; it is ornamented with the double-line zigzag pattern.

(4). Those with squared or slightly rounded end (Figs. 4 and 5), and without any enlargement, are the commonest type,[23] and, indeed, the majority of the Glastonbury examples come under this heading. Perhaps the rudest comb from the Lake Village is the one made from a metatarsus of ox, split lengthwise, displaying the groove throughout the length of the outside of the bone, and not tooled or trimmed in any way.

The commonest ornament on the Glastonbury combs consists of cross-lines (single and double), generally with triangular interspaces. (See the one figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XL, pt. ii, Plate p. 150). About a dozen of the combs have no decoration at all.

These bone and horn weaving-combs have not been very frequently described or figured. As recently as 1872, opinions were divided as to their purpose; some considering them designed for personal use, others regarding them as tools; but it is now generally accepted that they were used for pushing home the weft (or the woof) in weaving. Both at Björko and the Broch of Burrian these long-handled combs were found associated with double-tooth combs and side-combs; showing that their possessors had weaving-combs, in addition to the more suitable appliances for combing the hair.

Somerset.—The "Walter Collection" contains a fragment of one of these weaving-combs, from Ham Hill.[24] A bone comb, 5½ins. long, and 1¼ins. across its dentated end, "ornamented with concentric circles, was discovered, with an iron spearhead," at Ham Hill, in 1862.[25]

Dorset.—Three similar combs were found at Maiden Castle,

(23). The one figured in the *Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journ.*, Vol. xxviii, Pl. i, Fig. 4, from Maiden Castle, is of this variety.

(24). There do not appear to be any examples in Bristol, Bath or Exeter Museum.

(25). *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. xxviii, p. 43.

Dorchester, two of which have been figured by Mr. H. Syer Cuming;[26] the teeth in these cases are extremely short, and one is peculiar in having the upper end pointed (p. 112); the other is recorded in the *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*[27] One, ornamented with concentric circles arranged in a diamond-shaped pattern, was found in the entrenchment at Spettisbury.[28] Another was found near Badbury Camp. General Pitt-Rivers had, some years ago, in his collection, one from Portland, with seven teeth; and another of deer-horn, from Jordan Hill, near Weymouth, which originally had eight teeth (now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford): both were found associated with Roman remains. Dorchester Museum contains one bone weaving-comb, short and with eight small teeth, of No. 4 variety, with no perforation; found at Preston, near Weymouth, in 1846. Mr. Balfour informs me that the Pitt-Rivers collection at Oxford also contains four other specimens of bone from Weymouth, which belonged to the original collection; one, which is broken off at the dentated end, has a perforation at the handle-end and is ornamented with the dot-and-circle pattern all over the face: another, which had ten teeth, is 7½ins. long, and decorated with the zigzag pattern so common on these combs.[29]

Wilts.—Similar combs were found in 1868, in the pits at Highfield, near Salisbury. Besides the Highfield specimen above mentioned, Salisbury Museum contains two weaving combs of No. 4 variety, one of bone and one of horn, both unornamented; one from the Pits, the other from the Trenches, at Highfield. The Blackmore Museum also contains a bone weaving-comb of No. 4 variety found at Westbury, highly

(26). *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. xxviii, Pl. i, Fig. 3 and 4, and p. 42.

(27). Vol. xvi, pt. i, p. 23.

(28). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. iv, 1st ser., p. 190: exhibited in the British Museum. There is a large fragment of another weaving-comb, probably Dorset, in the British Museum.

(29). The perforated handle-end of this comb is of a somewhat unusual form; it comes, however, under the heading of variety No. 4.

decorated with a triangular design, each of the alternate triangles being filled with some fourteen representations of the dot-and-circle pattern; the dots are much deeper than the circles.

Sussex.—Two horn weaving-combs were found at Mount Caburn (p. 113). General Pitt-Rivers had three in his collection from Lancing, with six, eight, and nine teeth, respectively (one of which is now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford). Brighton Museum possesses a specimen found by Mr. Park Harrison in the "Late-Celtic" pits at Cissbury; its ten teeth were all broken off at the time of discovery.

Other Localities.—The British Museum contains an example of No. 4 variety, without perforation, from Hunsbury Camp, Northampton; and another of this type from the surface of Kent's Cavern, Torquay. Sir John Evans had one in his collection from the neighbourhood of Cambridge. Two were found at Castle Hill, Thetford; described by Dr. Stukeley in 1760.[30] Another was discovered near the church at Stanwick, North Riding, with "Late-Celtic" remains.[30] Another comb of the same type was found in the Roman Baths at Hunnum.

Scotland.—A bone comb of this class, 5⅛ins. in length, with five perfect, but large and clumsy, teeth, was found in the Broch of Kettleburn, near Wick, Caithness, some fifty years ago, and is described in the *Arch. Journ.*,[31] where the writer remarks that "one might scarcely imagine this relic had been intended to bring under subjection even the hirsute locks of a savage!" Two others from Kettleburn are in Edinburgh Museum.[32] The Broch of Okstrow, Birsay, produced two,[33] and the Broch of Lingrow, Scapa, one.[34] Four found at Howmae, North

(30). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. x, p. 218, and ditto, York Vol., 1846, p. 6.

(31). Vol. x, p. 218.

(32). *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh*, 1892, p. 237, Nos. 35, 36.

(33). *Op. cit.*, p. 234, Nos. 26, 27.

(34). *Op. cit.*, p. 235, No. 12.

Ronaldsay, have been figured.[35] Another was found in a broch at Thrumster, Caithness, 1782.[36] The Broch of Burrian, North Ronaldsay, produced sixteen long-handled bone weaving-combs,[37] and the Broch of Burray, Orkney, four.[38] Another, with nine teeth, was excavated from the ruins of the Burgh of Burgar, parish of Evie, Orkney, 1825, which has been figured.[39]

Combs somewhat similar, but shorter and broader, appear to have been used in the Bronze Age. One with the dot-and-circle pattern was found in the pile-dwelling in the district of Borgo San Donnino, in Parma province.[40] Two with short handles, and holes for suspension, were found at Mussdorf, Ueberlingersee, Lake of Constance.[41]

A comb of a somewhat different form and character, of the Stone Age, was found in Kent's Cavern, Torquay, by Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S.

Fig. 19, p. 113, gives the outlines of four deer-horn combs of somewhat similar form, from Greenland, in the Ethnographical Museum at Copenhagen; they are said to be used for combing flax. Mr. E. T. Stevens, in 1870, drew attention to those used by the Eskimos, and the Basutos of South Africa, for scraping fat from the backs of skins.[42]

Fig. 5.—Portion of the handle-end of a long-handled weaving-comb, in two pieces, which do not join. The hole for suspension is counter-sunk on the smooth side. The smaller

(35). *Catalogue of Edinburgh Museum*, p. 242, Nos. 1–4.

(36). *Op. cit.*, p. 228, No. 66.

(37). *Op. cit.*, p. 232, Nos. 85–100, and *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, Vol. ix, p. 550.

(38). *Catalogue of Edinburgh Museum*, p. 233. Nos. 2—5.

(39). *Arch. Scotica*, Vol. iii, p. 44, Pl. v, Fig. 3; and Wilson's *Prehist. Annals of Scot.*, p. 424.

(40). Keller's *Swiss Lake Dwellings*, p. 385, Pls. cxi and cxv.

(41). Munro's *Lake Dwellings of Europe*, p. 140, Fig. 31, Nos. 6 and 7.

(42). Stevens' *Flint Chips*, p. 65, and *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. xviii, p. 44.

fragment is ornamented by a circular depression, with a small hole in the centre (which, however, does not extend through the comb-handle, as the illustration indicates). This decoration seems to have been produced by means of a centrebit. Found in Mound 2, outside the line of the wooden piles indicating the limits of the hut walls, at "4" (Plan and Section, Pl. II), depth 1·6ft.

Fig. 6.—Portion of a horn weaving-comb, which probably had nine teeth originally; it is very smooth, owing to prolonged use. The decoration consists of roughly incised and uneven lines across the comb. Found on the timber-work platform at the base of Mound 2, at a depth of 4ft. from the surface ("7" on Plan and Section, Pl. II).

Fig. 7.—Dentated end of a long-handled bone weaving-comb, which had twelve teeth in its complete state. It is much wider (49m.m.) than the average-sized combs from the Lake Village; the teeth are also longer than the majority. This is another instance in which the dot-and-circle pattern figures; in this case, however, it is deeply incised. As stated before, the double cross-line ornamentation, forming triangular interspaces at the sides, is the most usual decoration on these combs. Found in Mound 1, in 16 fragments, close to the hearth, between the two clay floors, at a depth of 1·5ft. beneath the surface ("1" on Plan and Section, Pl. I).

Fig. 8.—Metatarsus of sheep or goat, with condyles cut off at one end; at the articular end, an oval hole at top, and another on side close to the end. The bone has evidently had considerable wear, it being very smooth and polished. It was found on the lowest floor of Mound 2, at a depth of 3·5ft. from the surface ("8," Plan and Section, Pl. II). Twelve precisely similar objects are exhibited in the cases in Glaston-

bury Museum, but they are not *described*.[43] There can be little doubt that they were used in the process of manufacturing cloth. Mr. Henry Balfour, who has seen this specimen, offers the suggestion that it *could* have been used as a kind of shuttle-spool in weaving—the thread being drawn off the bone as required for the weft and passing through the hole to prevent the unrolling of the wound-on thread. He adds that "it would do well for narrow-band weaving, though not so suitable for wide cloth." The drawing on p. 113, Fig. 20, illustrates these observations.

Fig. 9.—Ball of light reddish-brown clay (fired), almost circular, averaging 36m.m. in diameter, and having 13 indentations arranged more or less regularly over the surface, except at one part, which is bare. These holes appear to be caused by the impress of the thumb and fingers, but whether they are intentional or not it is difficult to decide. Suggestions can be offered as to its possible use. It may have been designed for use in a game, or it may be a rough sling-bullet.[44] There is a ball-shaped piece of bluish-grey clay (unbaked), rather larger, in Glastonbury Museum, which has some slight, irregular indentations. Fig. 9 may be a pinched-up lump of clay from which a potter was going to form a spindle-whorl, or it may have been a mass, of convenient size, squeezed up by a potter, ready for use in making vessels of pottery; it is quite possible that the potter who formed it, liked to work with lumps of clay of a more or less standard size.[45] In Glastonbury Museum there are several

(43). Seven metacarpi of sheep, with one perforation through middle of each (in one case two circular holes), are also shown in Glastonbury Museum.

General Pitt-Rivers found similar specimens at Woodcuts and Rotherley, S. Wilts, which appeared to him "possibly to have been used for winding string, or perhaps as netting-needles, or as a bobbin." *(Excav. in Cran. Chase,* Vol. i, p. 175, and Vol. ii, p. 172.)

(44). Placed amongst the Lake Village clay sling-bullets in Glastonbury Museum are several more or less spherical lumps of clay, without indentations.

(45). Compare the so-called 'hand-bricks,' found in Lincolnshire, at Hale Magna, and near Ingoldmells, and other places. *(Arch. Journ.,* Vol. vii, p. 70; Vol. xvii, p. 64; Lincoln Vol., 1848, p. xliii; and Bristol Vol, 1851, p. xciii.)

irregular masses of burnt clay (mostly flat), with finger-marks; the baking of these rough pieces would probably be accidental, and not intentional. The ball was found in Mound 1, on the lower floor of clay, near the hearth ("5," Plan and Section, Pl. I).

Fig. 10.—Spindle-whorl, in process of manufacture, of indurated sandstone of Devonian age; almost circular (diam. 41m.m.), and of bi-convex section. It will be observed that the incipient pit is not central, and that a ring has been faintly scratched around it, in a more central position than the hole itself. The ring was probably indicated to correct the faulty commencement of drilling the hole. As Mr. Balfour has hinted, it was probably the intention to finish the hole by 'pecking,' instead of by drilling; as the latter process, continued from an excentric starting-point, would yield a lop-sided result; whereas, by a 'pecking' process, the position of the hole could be properly adjusted. Found in Mound 2, on the first floor, at a depth of 0·5ft. ("1," Plan and Section, Pl. II). Some three dozen spindle-whorls of stone have been found at the Lake Village, including a rough one, with hole just commenced; there are also four or five flat, circular pieces of stone, without any indication of incipient holes.

Fig. 11.—Small brownish-black pebble, exhibiting a very smooth and polished appearance. Found in Mound 2. Over four dozen similar pebbles, of various colours, have been found previously at the Lake Village; and it is generally supposed that they must have been used in some game. Painted pebbles have been found at Hod Hill, and in brochs at Caithness.

Fig. 12.—Small fragment of rim of pottery, of a light, yellowish-brown colour, ornamented with slightly indented straight lines. Found in Mound 2, between the first and second floors, at a depth of 1ft. ("2," Plan and Section, Pl. II).

Figs. 13 and 14.—Two fragments of black, ornamental pottery, found together in Mound 1, on the lower clay floor ("3," Plan and Section, Pl. I), and evidently belonging to the same pot. The ornamentation is clean and deeply-cut, and is of a style of frequent occurrence in the Lake Village.

Figs. 15 and 16.—Fragment of rim of a pot, and another piece, probably belonging to the same vessel, of a dark-brown colour. Found, with three other ornamental fragments, probably of same pot, and three other pieces of a different character ornamented merely by a few incised lines, in Mound 2, strewn round about "6" (Plan and Section, Pl. II), at a depth of 2·6ft. from the surface, close to wooden stumps of hut-walls. The ornamentation on the fragments figured consists, apparently, of a band of chevron pattern, the alternate triangles being filled with horizontal lines, parallel to the base. There do not appear to be any other fragments precisely of this ornamentation from the Lake Village. This pottery is much pitted, as the illustrations well show.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of pottery, ornamented with a chevron, or zigzag, pattern, round the bulge of the vessel. Found in Mound 2, at a depth of 1·7ft., outside the area occupied by the hut ("5," Plan and Section, Pl. II).

* * * * * *

I desire to express my indebtedness to Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., and Mr. Henry Balfour, M.A., for having kindly examined a few of the objects represented in Plate III, for giving certain information, and for offering suggestions

The Society's thanks are due to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, for facilities given for the carrying out of these little excavations (see foot note No. 5, p. 104, and particularly to the Rev. Preb. C. Grant, who overlooked the work in the absence of the writer. Mr. Joseph Spire very kindly lent the necessary surveying instruments. The actual digging was done by T. Paull, who had previously worked with Mr. Bulleid from the commencement of the operations.

Thanks are also due to Mr. E. Sprankling, of Trull, for his carefully executed drawings on p. 113.

William Ayshford Sanford,

F.G.S., F.Z.S.

ANOTHER of the trustees, original members, and staunch supporters of our Society, Mr. W. A. Sanford, of Nynehead Court, near Wellington, passed away, peacefully and somewhat suddenly, on October 28th, in his eighty-fourth year—mind bright, memory active, a student to the last.

The Sanfords have held a prominent position in Somerset and Devon for a long period, and could trace their ancestry in both counties through several centuries. The Ayshfords of Ayshford, Devon, claimed to derive in lineal descent from Stephanus de Eisforde of Eisfored, in the reign of William I. Many of us can remember the visit to Burlescombe and that neighbourhood, during the Wellington meeting of 1892, when Mr. Buckle, Mr. Elworthy, and others unfolded this chapter of the family history. The Sanford deeds run back to John Sanford, lord of Brook Sanford, Somerset, who held that manor (which formed part of the parishes of Exton and Winsford) in the reign of Richard II. The family became possessed of the manor of Nynehead about 1600, and have resided there through three centuries.

Mr. Sanford was keenly alive to the fascination of antiquarian pursuits, several of which claimed a share of his time and attention; but Natural History and Archæology had special charms for him. He and his father, Mr. E. A. Sanford, joined our Society at its formation. The name of the former appears in the first list of local secretaries; while the latter was President at the Wellington meeting in 1862.

WILLIAM AYSHFORD SANFORD, F.G.S., F.Z.S.,

From a Photograph by Colonel **E**, *C. A. SANFORD, C.M.G.*

Many volumes of our *Proceedings* bear witness to the zeal of Mr. W. A. Sanford in connection with Natural History and Archæology. In 1860, at the request of the committee, Mr. Sanford presented a report on the state of the Natural History collection in the possession of the Society, in which he noted deficiencies and suggested remedies. In 1861 he contributed a paper to the *Proceedings*, entitled "Notice of Embletonia Pallida, of a new Hydrazoon and a new Infusorium," the result of a ramble along the coast near St. Audries. At the annual meeting of the Society, held at Shepton Mallet in 1865, he delivered an address on "The course of the rivers in Western Europe during the Pleistocene Period, and the distribution of the Mammalia affected thereby," which has a bearing on the discoveries of bones in the Mendip caves, to which Mr. Sanford and Professor Boyd Dawkins devoted so much attention, and which led to the publication of Mr. Sanford's masterly and elaborate "Catalogue of the Feline Fossils in the Taunton Museum," which was splendidly illustrated—mainly by the late Mr. W. Bidgood. This was followed by a most interesting paper "On the Rodentia of the Somerset Caves." To Vol. xiii of the *Proceedings* he contributed a "Notice of a burial by Cremation, of the Bronze Period, in the parish of West Buckland," relating to an interesting discovery made in 1867. In 1872 Mr. Sanford was elected President of the Society at the Taunton meeting. In his presidential address on that occasion he gave an outline of the advance of knowledge as to the period when man first made his appearance in these latitudes, a topic which at that time was occupying the thoughts of some of the highest intellects of the day. Then he grappled with the investigations that had been made as to a chronology of geology, referring to the science of the great physical laws relating to the earth and its changes, following somewhat the lines of thought indicated in his address at Shepton Mallet. Mr. Sanford took an active part in the proceedings of the Society

during the annual meeting, at Wells, in 1873, and guided the members during their visit to Wookey Hole. He described the animal remains found in the cavern, and the traces of human occupation which he and Professor Boyd Dawkins had discovered there. At the Wellington meeting, in 1892, Mr. Sanford was again elected president. In his address he dealt with the main geological features of this part of the country, as furnished by the great trough of the palæozoic rocks. He next passed on to the consideration of two great subjects which were then exciting the interest of geologists, and which he thought could be illustrated to a certain extent in that neighbourhood—the probable extension of the coal supply and the Ice Age, or ages. Mr. Sanford's last contribution to the proceedings of the Society was "On Bones of an animal resembling the Megalosaur, found in the Rhœtic formation at Wedmore," a valuable scientific paper.

This brief outline of his principal contribution gives, after all, but a faint idea of the work he did for the Society during the past half-century; and those who knew him best know also the zeal and earnestness with which his keen intellect and wide reading were brought to bear upon literary and scientific subjects.

A little book Mr. Sanford wrote some years ago, was eminently characteristic of the man. It was entitled: "Some points of interest in Nynehead Parish." Into a simple pamphlet of a dozen pages, he has crammed a large amount of local history, from the Conquest onwards, and has presented it in a most readable form. An outline of the history of the Sanford family naturally finds a place therein, for Nynehead without the Sanfords during the last three centuries would indeed be the play without Hamlet. An excellent description of the parish church is also given, for it was his great delight for many years to enrich, improve, and lovingly restore that building. This pamphlet was followed by a second, with a like title, in 1892. In the latter, Mr. Sanford gave an account

of some old monuments in the churchyard, as well as details respecting the remains of the churchyard cross, the bells, and the church plate.

It is not necessary to refer in detail to Mr. Sanford's contributions to the reports of the British Association, to the "Geological Magazine," to the "Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society," and similar works, but it is interesting to note that they all had reference to researches he had made in Somerset.

Mr. Sanford's removal will leave the names of only four original members on our list, although the Society now numbers 612, as compared with 339 during the first year of its existence.

The portrait which accompanies this notice is the reproduction of a photograph taken, comparatively recently, by Mr. Sanford's eldest son, Col. E. C. A. Sanford, C.M.G., to whom we are indebted for it.

C.T.

Rev. W. P. Williams.

The Rev. Wadham Pigott Williams, of Weston-super-Mare, who was for many years Vicar of Bishop's Hull, and who became a member of our Society in 1867, passed away on September 12th, 1902. Mr. Williams was the eldest son of the Rev. David Williams, formerly Rector of Bleadon, whose geological researches and collections are well known to our members and to the public generally. In 1866, Mr. Henry Norris, of South Petherton, placed at the disposal of the Council a manuscript list of Somerset words he had collected. An effort was then made to get other members living in various parts of the county to carry on the work; and Mr. Williams was one of the volunteers. He received the most cordial co-operation of the Rev. W. A. Jones, of Taunton, who was at the time one of the general secretaries, and they made free use of such sources of information as were available. The result of their joint labours was the publication, in 1873, of a glossary extending over forty-two pages of the *Proceedings* issued in that year. This branch of study has been considerably extended since then; and the issue of "The Dialect of West Somerset," by Mr. F. T. Elworthy, in 1888, marked an epoch in our local literature. This work included a very able introductory paper read before the Philological Society in 1875; "The Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset," issued in 1887; and "The West Somerset Word Book," published in 1888; thus making a volume of considerably over a thousand pages. But the work edited by Mr. Williams in 1873 (and largely contributed to by him) was a distinct advance on anything accomplished in the same direction up to that time.

C.T.

R. C. A. Prior,

M.D.

Dr. R. C. A. Prior, of Halse, Taunton, and of 48, York Terrace, London, passed away on December 4th, in his ninety-fourth year. He joined our Society in 1859, and always evinced a lively interest in its work. He wrote an able and scholarly paper "On the Somerset Dialects," as an introduction to the Glossary appended to our *Proceedings* for 1872—Vol. xviii. He was also a considerable contributor to the great dictionary of the English language, now in course of publication under the editorship of Dr. Murray. In 1884, Dr. Prior wrote an "Obituary Notice of the late Rev. Dr. Giles," for Vol. xxx; and in 1890 he presented our Society with a bookcase, capable of holding some six hundred volumes, and has also been a contributor to our library. For some years past the deceased gentleman had resided in London, where he died. He was probably the oldest Magistrate for the County of Somerset, and took an active part in the work of the Bishop's Lydeard Division for many years. Dr. Prior was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Linnean and other Societies. His best known botanical work is "On the popular names of British Plants: being an explanation of the origin and meaning of our indigenous and most commonly cultivated species," which is a mine of learning and research. Dr. Prior also published three volumes of ancient Danish ballads, which he had translated from the originals. Another of his works was "Notes on Croquet, and some of the ancient Bat and Ball Games related to it." Even this little volume gives ample evidence of very extensive reading, and is written in the most scholarly style.

C.T.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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1887. Earle, Rev. Preb. J., M.A., LL.D., *Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford University*, Swainswick, Bath (deceased).

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1899. Taunton Field Club and Conversazione.—*President*:—Rev. D. P. Alford. *Hon. Secretaries*:—Messrs. Reginald Barnicott and C. Tite.

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Places of Meeting

OF

The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

Place of Meeting.		*President.*
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1850	Taunton ...	Rev. F. B. Portman.
„	Bridgwater ...	The Earl of Cavan.
„	Frome ...	F. H. Dickinson, Esq.
„	Wells ...	The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Baron Auckland, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
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1852	Bath ...	W. H. P. Gore-Langton, Esq.
1853	Yeovil ...	Wm. Pinney, Esq.
1854	Taunton ...	Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
1855	Dunster ...	Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.
1856	Bridgwater ...	Wm. Stradling, Esq.
1857	Bruton ...	Rt. Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide
1858	Bridgwater ...	The Hon. P. P. Bouverie.
1859	Glastonbury ...	F. H. Dickinson, Esq.
1860	Clevedon ...	R. N. Grenville, Esq.
1861	Langport ...	R. N. Grenville, Esq.
1862	Wellington ...	E. A. Sanford, Esq.
1863	Wells ...	F. H. Dickinson, Esq.
1864	Burnham ...	F. H. Dickinson, Esq.
1865	Shepton Mallet	R. H. Paget, Esq.

Place of Meeting.		*President.*
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1867 Bristol	...	Sir Edward Strachey, Bart.
1868 Williton	...	Sir A. A. Hood, Bart.
1869 Axbridge	...	Wm. Long, Esq.
1870 Wincanton	...	Sir W. C. Medlycott, Bart.
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1872 Taunton	...	W. A. Sanford, Esq.
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1875 Frome	...	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cork.
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1877 Bridgwater	...	The Hon. and Rt. Rev. Bishop Clifford.
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British Museum. — The Superintendent, Copyright Office, B.M., W.C.

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Public Record Office.—The Deputy-Keeper, Chancery Lane, London.

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Society of Antiquaries of London. — Burlington House, London, W.; W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assist.-Sec.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.—20, Hanover Square, London, W.; Arthur H. Lyell, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

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Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh; Joseph Anderson, LL.D., Assist. Secretary.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.—6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; R. Cochrane, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Sec.

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Royal Dublin Society.—Leinster House, Dublin ; Dr. A. H. Foord, Librarian.

Associated Architectural Societies of Counties in the Midlands.—Rev. Canon Maddison, Vicars' Court, Lincoln, Gen. Sec.

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society.—T. D. Atkinson, Hon Sec., Great St. Mary's Passage, Cambridge.

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Field Naturalist's Quarterly.—The Editor, °/₀ Messrs. Wm. Blackwood and Sons, 45, George Street, Edinburgh.

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The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist.—The Editor, °/₀ Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, 23, Old Bailey, London.

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Société Archéologique de Bordeaux.—M. Nicolaï, Secrétaire Général, Bordeaux, France.

Exchanges of Publications with ten Societies, mostly foreign, were discontinued in 1902.

(*See Proc., Vol. xlvii, pt. ii., p. 250.*)

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1897 Batten, John Beardmore, ,, ,, ,,
1886 Batten, H. Phelips, Lufton, Yeovil.
1886 Batten, Lieut.-Col. J. Mount, Mornington Lodge, West Kensington, W.
1899 Baynes, Rev. R. E., St. Andrew's Vicarage, Clevedon.
1893 Beames, J., 9, Albert Road, Clevedon (deceased).
1890 Beck, Rev. W. J., Sutton Montis Rectory, Sparkford.
1873 *Beddoe, J., m.d., f.r.s., The Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon.
1893 Bell, J. H., 28, Knowsley Road, Southport.
1897 Bell, Rev. W. A., Charlynch Rectory, Bridgwater.
1902 Bellamy, F. J., Yeovil.
1898 Bennett, Edgar, Hendford, Yeovil.

1891 Bennett, Mrs., 2, Bradmore Road, Oxford.
1878 Bennett, T. O., Bruton.
1893 Bentley, F. J. R., Woodlands, Wellington.
1895 Bere, Charles, The Lodge, Milverton.
1898 Berthon, Mrs., North Curry, Taunton.
1883 Bicknell, A. S., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Sussex.
1900 Biggs, W. B., Barry Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
1902 Blake, Colonel M. Locke, Bridge, South Petherton.
1888 Blakiston, A. A., 8, Park Terrace, Glastonbury.
1891 Blathwayt, Lieut.-Col. Linley, Eagle House, Batheaston.
1887 Blathwayt, Rev. Wynter E., Dyrham, Chippenham.
1878 Blathwayt, Rev. W. T., „ „
1897 Bond, Rev. R. S., Thorne Rectory, Yeovil.
1898 Boodle, R. W., 4, Maurice Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
1896 Booker, Wm. Thos., Southernhay, Wellington.
1887 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., *per* Kegan Paul, Trübner and Co., Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.
1896 Bothamley, Ven. Archdeacon, Richmond Lodge, Bath.
1892 Bothamley, C. H., Hurst Knoll, Weston-super-Mare.
1878 Bouverie, H. H. P., Brymore House, Bridgwater.
1901 Bown, Rev. G. H., St. Andrew's, Rowbarton, Taunton.
1897 Boys, Rev. H. A., North Cadbury Rectory, Bath.
1903 Bragg, Mrs. F. M., Cedar Cottage, Mount Street, Taunton.
1860 Braikenridge, W. Jerdone, Claremont, Clevedon, and 16, Royal Crescent, Bath.
1902 Braithwaite, J. B., junr., Blencathara, Burnham, and The Highlands, New Barnet, Herts.
1867 †Bramble, Lieut.-Col. J. R., f.s.a., Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, **Trustee, General Secretary.**
1899 Bramble, Miss E. M., Seafield, Weston-super-Mare.
1902 Brice, Rev. E., H. Coleford Vicarage, Gloucestershire.
1902 Bristol Museum and Reference Library (*Chairman:*—Mr. W. R. Barker).
1901 Broadley, A. Meyrick, The Knapp, Bradpole, Bridport.
1889 Broadmead, W. B., Enmore Castle, Bridgwater.
1877 Broderip, Edmund, Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.
1903 Brown, David, m.d., Hamdon, North Town, Taunton.

1898 Brown, David, Estane House, Wellington Road, Taunton.
1882 Brown, John, Wadeford House, Chard.
1886 Brown, W. H. M., Sherborne.
1886 Brutton, J., 7, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1899 Bryan, H. D., Croome Cottage, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1903 Bryant, J. H., M.D., 8, Mansfield Street, Portland Place, London, W.
1885 Buckle, Edmund, 23, Bedford Row, London, W.C.
1881 Bull, Rev. T. Williamson, Paulton Vicarage, Bristol.
1893 Bulleid, Arthur, F.S.A., The Old Vicarage, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
1877 †Buller, Rev. Preb. W. E., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.
1902 Burnell, C. E., Henley, Shepton Mallet.
1900 Burr, Mrs., The Rectory, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
1892 Burridge, Major W., The Willows, Wellington.
1898 ‡Burrows, Montagu, Chichele Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford.
1875 Bush, John, 9, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
1892 Bush, R. C., 1, Winifred's Dale, Bath.
1897 Bush, Rev. T. C., Hornblotton Rectory, Castle Cary, Bath.
1892 †Bush, Thos. S., 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.
1898 Butler, W. B., 1, Upper High Street, Taunton.
1902 Campbell, Rev. Colin A. F., Street Rectory, Bridgwater.
1885 Capell, J. P., Ashcombe House, Weston-super-Mare.
1882 Cartwright, Rev. A. R., St. John's House, Clevedon.
1882 †Cartwright, Rev. H. A., Whitestaunton Rectory, Chard.
1887 †Cash, J. O., High Street, Wincanton.
1899 Cayley, Rev. R. A., Stowell Rectory, Sherborne.
1895 Chadwyck-Healey, C. E. H., K.C., F.S.A., 119, Harley Street, W., and New Place, Porlock.
1857 Chafyn-Grove, G. Troyte, F.S.A., North Coker Ho., Yeovil.
1902 Chant, T. W., Stowe Lodge, Watford, Herts.
1874 Chapman, A. Allan, Elm Grove, Taunton.
1899 Chard, T. T., The Hawthorns, Clevedon.
1875 Cheetham, F. H., Tetton, Kingston, Taunton.
1892 †Chisholm-Batten, Lieut.-Col. J. F., Thornfalcon, Taunton, **Trustee.**

1863 †Church, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Sub-Dean, Wells.
1902 Clark, Alfred, Netherleigh, Street.
1895 Clark, F. J., Netherleigh, Street.
1902 Clark, John B., Mill Field, Street.
1902 Clark, Roger, Street.
1873 Clark, W. S., Mill Field, Street.
1849 Clarke, A. A., 13, Vicars' Close, Wells.
1893 Clarke, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.
1901 Clarke, Major R. Stuart, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
1899 Clatworthy, Eland, Fairlawn, Trull, Taunton.
1898 Clemow, C. E., Canon House, Taunton.
1890 Clive, J. Ronald, Wootton, Berkswell, near Coventry.
1884 Clothier, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
1899 Coates, Capt. Herbert, Hillcrest, Walton Park, Clevedon.
1860 †Coleman, Rev. Prebendary J., 2, Vicars' Close, Wells.
1882 †Coleman, Rev. J. J., Holcombe Rectory, Bath.
1901 Coles, John, Junr., 6, Keyford Terrace, Frome.
1891 Coles, Rev. V. S. S., Shepton Beauchamp.
1872 Colfox, Wm., Westmead, near Bridport.
1894 Collins, Rev. J. A. W., Newton St. Cyres Vicarage, Exeter.
1898 Colthurst, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
1902 Cooke, F. Roper, Glenavon, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1875 †Cork and Orrery, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, K.P., Marston House, Frome, **Patron.**
1876 Corner, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
1892 Corner, Samuel, 95, Forest Road West, Nottingham.
1892 Corner, Edward, Hillside, Wellington.
1876 Cornish, Rt. Rev. Chas. E., Bishop of Grahamstown, S. Africa.
1896 Cornish, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.
1891 Cotching, W. G., Brookfield House, Pitminster, Taunton.
1897 Cottam, A. Basil, Bramblecroft, Durleigh Road, Bridgwater.
1903 Cotter, Rev. L. Rutledge, The Rectory, West Coker.
1879 Cox, Herbert, Williton.
1890 Crespi, A. J. H., M.D., Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne.
1896 Cutler, Jonathan, Richmond House, Wellington.
1897 Dampier-Bide, Thos. Wm., Kingston Manor, Yeovil.
1893 †Daniel, Geo. A., Nunney Court, Frome.

1868 Daniel, Rev. H. A., Manor Ho., Stockland Bristol, Bridgwater.
1875 Daniel, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.
1883 †Daubeny, Wm., 11, St. James' Square, Bath (deceased).
1882 Daubeny, W. A., Clevelands, near Dawlish.
1874 Davies, J. Trevor, Yeovil.
1893 Davis, Mrs., The Warren, North Curry.
1863 ‡Dawkins, Prof. W. Boyd, f.r.s., f.s.a., Woodhurst, Fallowfield, Manchester.
1896 †Day, H. C. A., Oriel Lodge, Walton, Clevedon.
1898 Denham, Geo., Crescent House, Taunton (deceased).
1897 Denman, T. Isaac, 13, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1887 Derham, Henry, Sneyd Park, Clifton.
1891 Derham, Walter, 76, Lancaster Gate, London, W.
1898 Dickinson, R. E., m.p., Lyncombe Hill, Bath.
1875 Dobree, S., The Briars, Ealing, W.
1874 Dobson, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1900 Dodd, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
1880 Doggett, H. Greenfield, Springhill, Leighwood, Clifton.
1896 Dowell, Rev. A. G., Henstridge Vicarage, Blandford.
1898 Drayton, W., The Crescent, Taunton.
1884 Duckworth, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
1903 Duberly, Miss, Milligan Hall, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
1898 Duder, John, Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
1894 Dudman, Miss Catherine L., Pitney House, Langport.
1875 Dunn, Wm., Garston Lodge, Frome.
1902 Du Port, Rev. C. D., Staplegrove Rectory, Taunton.
1877 Dupuis, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
1893 Dyke, C. P., 29, Fellows Road, Hampstead, London.
1900 Dyne, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath.
1896 Dyson, John, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
1887 ‡Earle, Rev. Preb. J., ll.d., Swainswick, Bath (deceased).
1901 Eastwood, A. Edgell, Leigh Court, Taunton.
1880 Eden, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
1899 Elton, Ambrose, Clevedon Court, and 17, Halsey Street, Cadogan Square, S.W.
1881 †Elton, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, **V.P.**
1891 Elton, Major Wm., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.

1873 †Elworthy, F. T., F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington.
1896 Erskine-Risk, Rev. J., The Rectory, Stockleigh English, Crediton.
1875 Esdaile, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
1875 Esdaile, Geo., The Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
1875 Esdaile, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
1876 Evans, Sir J., K.C.B., F.R.S., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
1899 Evens, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
1890 Ewing, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
1898 Fisher, Samuel, Hovelands, Taunton.
1898 Fisher, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
1893 Fligg, Wm., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
1883 Foster, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.
1895 Fowler, Gerald, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1879 Fowler, W. H., 6, Queen's Gate, S. Kensington, London.
1871 †Fox, Chas. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
1874 Fox, F. F., Yate House, Chipping Sodbury.
1896 Fox, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
1857 Fox, Sylvanus, Linden, Wellington.
1876 Foxcroft, E. T. D., Hinton Charterhouse, Bath.
1876 Franklin, H., The Cottage, Mount Street, Taunton.
1875 Frome Literary and Scientific Institution.
1881 †Fry, The Rt. Hon. Sir Edw., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, **V.P.**
1893 Fry, E. A., 172. Edmund Street, Birmingham.
1895 Fry, Mrs. E. A., ,, ,,
1898 Fry, Francis J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard.
1871 †Gale, Rev. Preb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern.
1895 Galpin, Wm., Horwood, Wincanton.
1894 George, Frank, 7, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-s-Mare.
1862 George, Rev. Philip Edw., Winifred House, Bath.
1887 *Gibbs, Antony, Tyntesfield, Wraxall, Nailsea, R.S.O.
1887 *Gibbs, Henry Martin, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
1881 Gibson, Rev. Preb., The Vicarage, Leeds.
1884 Gifford, J. Wm., Oaklands, Chard.
1887 Giles, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s-Mare.

1897 Giles, W. J., 10, Sydney Terrace, Taunton.
1899 Goddard, H. R., Villa Ventura, Taunton.
1897 Good, Thos., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
1887 †Goodford, A. J., Chilton Cantelo, Ilchester, **Trustee.**
1902 Gooding, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
1899 Goodland, Chas., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
1879 Goodland, Thos., 27, Bridge Street, Taunton.
1898 Goodman, Albert, The Avenue, Taunton.
1899 Goodman, Alfred E., Elm Grove, Taunton.
1896 Goodman, Edwin, Yarde House, Taunton.
1889 Gough, Wm., Langport.
1873 †Grafton, Rev. Preb. A. W., The Vicarage, Castle Cary.
1888 Grant, Lady, Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.
1892 Grant, Rev. Preb. C., St. Benignus' Vicarage, Glastonbury.
1861 Green, E., f.s.a., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.
1901 Gregory, A. E. B., Fairleigh, Bristol Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
1902 Gregory, Geo., 3, Argyle Street, Bath.
1892 Greswell, Rev. W. H. P., Dodington Rectory, Bridgwater.
1898 Grey, Geo. Duncan, ll.d., Bella Vista, Weston-super-Mare.
1902 Grubb, John, Sidcot, Winscombe.
1898 Gurney, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
1876 Haddon, Chas., Southfield Villa, South Street, Taunton.
1871 Hall, Henry, 19, Doughty St., Mecklenburgh Sq., London.
1887 Hall, Rev. H. F., Leasbrook, Dixton, Monmouth.
1888 Hall, J. F., Sharcombe, Dinder, Wells.
1896 Hamlet, Rev. J.
1878 Hammett, Alexander, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
1898 Hammet, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.
1887 †Hancock, Rev. Preb. F., f.s.a., The Priory, Dunster.
1858 Harford, W. H., Oldown House, Tockington, r.s.o., Glo'ster.
1902 Harrison, A. W., St. Katherine's, Clarence Park, Weston-super-Mare.
1902 Harrison, H., The Manse, Ashcombe Park, Weston-s-Mare.
1901 Haslam, A. S., m.a., Queen's College, Taunton.
1898 Hatcher, Robert, Elmdale, The Avenue, Taunton.
1885 *Hawkesbury, The Rt. Hon. Lord, 2, Carlton House Terrace, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

1902 Hawkins, Rev. Henry, 2, The Park, Yeovil.
1891 †Hayward, Rev. Douglas Ll., The Vicarage, Bruton.
1902 ‡Haynes, F. T. J., M.I.E.E., Belmont, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
1894 Heale, Rev. C. H., St. Decuman's Vicarage, Watchet.
1899 Heathcote, C. D., Bridge House, Porlock.
1857 Heathcote, Rev. S. J., The Vicarage, Williton.
1897 Hellier, Rev. H. G., Nempnett Rectory, Chew Stoke, Bristol.
1897 Hellier, Mrs. H. G., „ „ „ „
1882 Henley, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
1899 Henry, Miss Frances, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
1882 †Herringham, Rev. Preb. W. W., The Rectory, Old Cleeve.
1895 Hewlett, Mrs. G., Prean's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
1888 Hickes, Rev. T. H. F., Hobbswell House, Cheddar.
1884 Higgins, John, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
1885 Hill, B. H., Newcombes, Crediton.
1881 Hill, Sir Edward, K.C.B., Rookwood, Llandaff, and Hazel Manor, Compton Martin, Bristol (deceased).
1890 Hill, W. J. C., Eastdon House, Langport.
1888 Hippisley, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
1883 †Hobhouse, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells, **V.P.**
1878 †Hobhouse, The Rt. Hon. Henry, P.C., M.P., Hadspen House, Castle Cary, **Trustee, V.P.**
1890 Hobhouse, The Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.S.I., 15, Bruton Street, London, W.
1902 Hodge, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
1893 Hodgkinson, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
1885 †Holmes, Rev. Canon T. Scott, East Liberty, Wells.
1898 Honnywill, Rev. J. E W., Leigh-on-Mendip Vicarage, Coleford, Bath.
1895 †Hood, Sir Alexander Acland, Bart., M.P., St. Audries, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
1886 Horne, Rev. Ethelbert, Downside Abbey, Bath.
1875 Horner, J. F. Fortescue, Mells Park, Frome.
1898 Hoskins, Ed. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
1883 †Hoskyns, Colonel A. R., King Ina's Palace, S. Petherton, **V.P.** (deceased).
1859 Hoskyns, H. W. Paget, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.

1884 Hudd, A. E., F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
1892 Hughes, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
1901 Hughes, Mrs. F. L., ,, ,, ,,
1889 Humphreys, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
1866 †Hunt, Rev. W., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.
1884 Hunt, Wm. Alfred, Pen Villa, Yeovil.
1900 Hylton, The Rt. Hon. the Lord, Ammerdown Park, Radstock, Bath.
1886 Hyson, Rev. J. B., Yeovilton Rectory, Ilchester.
1880 Impey, Miss E. C., Street.
1892 Inman, T. F., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath.
1900 James, E. Haughton, Forton, Chard.
1901 James of Hereford, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Breamore, Salisbury, and 41, Cadogan Square, London.
1901 James, Rev. J. G., Brynhyfryd, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.
1885 James, W. H., Weston-super-Mare.
1889 Jane, Wm., Rhodyate Lodge, Congresbury.
1893 Jennings, A. R., Tiverton.
1896 Jex-Blake, Arthur John, The Deanery, Wells.
1891 †Jex-Blake, The Very Rev. T. W., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, the Deanery, Wells, **President.**
1878 Jones, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
1880 Jose, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
1880 Jose, Mrs. S. P., ,, ,,
1894 Joseph, H. W. B., Wooodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
1901 Joyce, Rev. G. W., The Parsonage, Wellington.
1849 Kelly, W. M., M.D., Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.
1887 Kelway, Wm., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
1877 Kemeys-Tynte, St. David M., 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
1895 †Kennion, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, **V.P.**
1881 Kettlewell, Wm., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
1895 King, Austin J., F.S.A., 13, Queen Square, Bath.
1888 King, R., Moss Ashcott Hill, Bridgwater.
1902 Kirkwood, Colonel Hendley, Newbridge House, Bath.
1887 Kite, G. H., Elmswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.

1890 Knight, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
1892 Knight, R., Fore Street, Wellington.
1871 Lance, Rev. W. H., Buckland St. Mary Rectory, Chard.
1893 Langdon, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.
1898 Lawrence, Samuel, Forde House, Taunton.
1901 Lawrence, S. A., ,, ,,
1900 Lean, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
1900 Lean, Mrs. J., ,, ,,
1887 Leir, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
1897 Leng, W. Lowe, 14, Church Street, Bridgwater.
1902 Leslie, T., 12, Mountlands, Taunton.
1887 Lewis, Archibald M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
1896 Lewis, Josiah, The Crescent, Taunton.
1885 Liddon, Edward, m.d., Silver Street House, Taunton.
1894 Liddon, Rev. Henry John, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
1901 Lloyd, Wm. Henry, Hatch Court, Taunton.
1869 Long, Colonel Wm., c.m.g., Woodlands, Congresbury, Bristol.
1894 Louch, J., Riversleigh, Langport.
1898 Loveday, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
1898 Loveday, Mrs. J. G., ,, ,, ,,
1897 Lovibond, Geo., Eastcroft, Bridgwater.
1887 Lovibond, Mrs., Exe House, Exeter.
1892 Ludlow, Walter, Alcombe, Dunster.
1868 †Luttrell, G. F., Dunster Castle, **Trustee, V.P.**
1870 Lyte, Sir Henry Maxwell, k.c.b., f.s.a., 3, Portman Square, London, W.
1898 Macdermott, Miss, High School House, Park St., Taunton.
1892 Macdonald, J. A., m.d., 19, East Street, Taunton.
1890 Macmillan, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
1897 Macmillan, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
1898 Maggs, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1877 Major, Charles, Wembdon, Bridgwater.
1897 Malet, T. H. W., 23, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
1869 Mapleton, Rev. H. M., Badgworth Rectory, Axbridge.
1899 Marshall, James C., Stoke-on-Trent.
1872 Marshall, Wilfred Geo., Norton Manor, Taunton.
1898 Marson, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.

1862 Marwood, J. B., Eastcott, 86, Boston Road, Hanwell (deceased)
1901 Maunsell, Col. G. T.
1885 May, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
1885 Maynard, Howard, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
1898 McAuliffe, W. J., Upper High Street, Taunton.
1894 McConnell, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
1894 Meade, Francis, The Hill, Langport.
1899 Meade-King, Miss May, Walford, Taunton.
1898 Meade-King, R. Liddon, M.D., High Street, Taunton.
1866 Meade-King, Walter, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
1875 Medley, Rev. J. B., Tyntesfield, Bristol.
1890 Medlycott, Sir E. B., Bart., Ven, Milborne Port (deceased).
1885 Mellor, Rt Hon. J. W., M.P., K.C., Culmhead, Taunton.
1892 Meredith, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington.
1902 Merrick, John, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
1888 Michell, Rev. A. T., Sheriffhales Vicarage, Newport, Salop.
1886 Mildmay, Rev. A. St. John, Hazelgrove Park, Queen Camel.
1902 Mitchell, Francis H., Chard.
1876 Mitchell, G. W., 76, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London.
1902 Mole, H. Bloome, Shepton Mallet.
1882 Monday, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
1902 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
1890 Moore, F. S., 34, Paragon, Bath, and Castle Cary.
1876 Morland, John, Wyrral, Glastonbury.
1898 Mullins, Mrs., 4, The Avenue, Minehead.
1898 Mullins, Miss, „ „
1881 Murray-Anderdon, H. E., Henlade House, Taunton, and 27, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
1896 Naylor, J. R., C.S.I., Cadbury House, Yatton.
1902 Neville-Grenville, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
1888 Newell, Major H. L., Stafford House, Maldon Road, Colchester.
1873 Newnham, Capt. N. J., Blagdon Court, Bristol (deceased).
1897 New York Public Library, *per* B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
1894 Nicholson, Rev. Preb. J. Y., Aller Rectory, Langport.
1899 Nicol, Major W. H., Poundisford Park, Taunton.

1901 Nield, Walter, 2, Logan Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
1895 Norman, Col. Compton, The Vivary, Taunton.
1888 Norman, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
1863 †Norris, Hugh, South Petherton.
1876 Odgers, Rev. J. E., 145, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
1876 O'Donoghue, H. O'Brien, Long Ashton, Bristol.
1896 Olivey, H. P., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
1894 O'Neill, Rev. J. M., Wembdon, Bridgwater.
1902 Page, Rev. J. E., Loxton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
1865 †Paget, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H., Bart., p.c., Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet, **V.P.**
1901 Paine, James, Springfield, near Taunton.
1901 Paine, Mrs. J., ,, ,,
1897 Palmer, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
1875 Parsons, H. F., m.d., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
1884 Pass, Alfred C., Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol.
1896 Paul, A. Duncan, The Bank House, Chard.
1880 Paul, R. W., f.s.a., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
1886 Paynter, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
1897 Peace, Alfred, Penlea, Bridgwater.
1888 †Peacock, Rev. E., Rockfield, Nunney, Frome (deceased).
1898 Pearce, Edwin, Fore Street, Taunton.
1897 Penny, Rev. Jas. Alpass, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
1876 Penny, Thos., Parklands, Taunton.
1903 Penny, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
1889 Perceval, Cecil H. Spencer, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
1896 Percival, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
1881 Perfect, Rev. H. T., Woolaton, Pinner, Middlesex.
1900 Periam, John, The Bank, Bampton.
1890 Perkins, A. E., Cotlake House, Taunton.
1898 Perry, Rev. C. R., d.d., Mickfield Rectory, Stowmarket.
1891 Perry, Lieut.-Colonel J., Crewkerne.
1888 *Petherick, E. A., f.r.g.s., 85, Hopton Road, Streatham.
1902 Pethick, Henry, Trewartha, Weston-super-Mare.
1890 Phelips, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
1895 Phillis, John, 31, High Street, Shepton Mallet.

1882 Philp, Capt. F. L., Pendogget, Timsbury, near Bath.
1902 Pinchin, Rev. Hugh T., d.d.
1891 Pittman, J. Banks, Basing House, Basinghall St., London, E.C.
1902 Pollard, H. Stanley, Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
1902 Pollard, Mrs. H. S. „ „ „
1894 Poole, Rev. Robert Blake, Ilton Vicarage, Ilminster.
1898 Poole, Wm., Park Street, Taunton.
1885 Pooll, R. P. H. Batten, Road Manor, Bath.
1880 Porch, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
1898 Portman, Hon. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.
1876 †Portman, The Rt. Hon. The Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, **V.P.**
1901 Povall, P. J., Town Treasurer's Dept., Durban, Natal.
1902 Powell, Rev. A. H., ll.d., The Vicarage, Bridgwater.
1892 Powell, Septimus, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
1873 Prankerd, P. D., The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Bristol (deceased).
1902 Price, J. Gay, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
1900 Price, Rev. S. J. M., Stratton Strawless Rectory, Norwich.
1896 Prideaux, C. S., l.d.s., r.c.s., Eng., Ermington, Dorchester.
1894 Prideaux, W. de C., l.d.s., r.c.s. Eng., „ „
1880 †Pring, Rev. Daniel J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
1859 Prior, R. C. A., m.d., Halse, Taunton, and 48, York Terrace, London, N.W. (deceased).
1891 Quicke, Rev. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington.
1898 Raban, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
1854 *Ramsden, Sir John W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
1901 Ransom, Wm., f.s.a., Fairfield, Hitchin.
1891 Rawle, E. J., 1, Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
1886 Raymond, Walter, Sutherland House, Preston, Yeovil.
1902 Reeder, Rev. W. T., Bradford Vicarage, Taunton.
1877 Reeves, A., 5, Mountlands, Taunton.
1888 Richardson, Rev. A., Brislington Vicarage, Bristol.
1898 Rigden, G. W., Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
1880 Risley, S. Norris.
1897 Rixon, W. A., Alfoxton Park, Holford, Bridgwater.
1892 Roberts, F. W., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.

1898 Roberts, Kilham, m.r.c.s. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
1880 Rocke, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
1870 Rogers, The Worshipful Chancellor T. E., Yarlington House, Wincanton.
1882 Rogers, W. H. H., f.s.a., Ridgeway, Colyton, Devon.
1877 Rose, Rev. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
1877 Rossiter, G. F., m.b., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
1886 Rowe, J. Brooking, f.s.a., Castle Barbican, Plympton.
1898 Rowley, W. L. P., Brasenose College, Oxford.
1896 Ruddock, Miss Fanny M., Elmfield, Clevedon.
1860 Ruegg, Lewis H., Westbury, Sherborne.
1891 Rutter, Rev. J. H., Haverhill Vicarage, Suffolk.
1903 Sale, Mrs., Woodlands, Swainswick, Bath.
1878 †Samson, C. H., The Laurels, Taunton.
1849 †Sanford, W. A., Nynehead Court, Wellington, **V.P.** (deceased).
1889 Saunders, G., Lydeard House, Bishop's Lydeard, Taunton.
1891 Sawyer, Lt.-Col. E., The Priory, Wantage.
1849 Scott, Rev. J. P., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
1896 Scott, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
1885 †Seale, Rev. F. S. P., East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge, r.s.o.
1898 Sealy, W. H. S., Heathfield House, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
1863 Seymour, Alfred, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
1901 Shallcross, Rev. G. B., East Harptree Rectory, Bristol.
1877 Sheldon, Thos., 17, Albert Road, Clevedon.
1902 Shepherd, B. C., Knowle Hall, Bridgwater.
1896 Shore, Capt. The Hon. H. N., r.n., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
1895 Shum, F., f.s.a., 17, Norfolk Crescent, Bath.
1894 Skinner, Stephen, m.b., Tranent Lawn, Clevedon (deceased).
1849 Slade, Wyndham, Montys Court, Taunton.
1869 †Sloper, E., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad St., London.
1896 †Smith, Rev. A. H. A., The Vicarage, Lyng, Taunton.
1897 Smith, Major J. G. „ „ „
1898 Smith, A. J., North Street, Taunton.
1868 †Smith, Rev. Preb. G. E., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Bridgwater.
1896 Smith, H. W. Carleton.
1893 Smith, J. H. Woolston, Town Hall, Minehead.

1882 Smith, Wm., m.d., Weyhill, Andover.
1900 Snell, F. J., 36, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
1877 Somers, B. E., Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol.
1883 Somerville, A. Fownes, Dinder House, Wells.
1886 Sommerville, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
1891 Southall, H., The Craig, Ross.
1884 Southam, Rev. J. H., Trull Vicarage, Taunton.
1901 Southcombe, H. W., The Park, Yeovil.
1866 Sparks, William, Crewkerne (deceased).
1853 Speke, Wm., Jordans, Ilminster.
1884 Spencer, Fredk., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
1871 Spencer, J. H., Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
1902 Spender, Miss, 34, Marlborough Buildings, Bath.
1882 Spicer, Northcote W., Durstons, Chard.
1876 Spiller, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.
1881 Spiller, Miss, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
1901 Sprankling, Ernest, Trull, Taunton.
1885 Standley, A. P., Rossall School, Fleetwood.
1874 †Stanley, E. J., m.p., Quantock Lo., Bridgwater, **Trustee, V.P.**
1897 Stanway, Moses, 1, Hovelands, Taunton.
1901 Statham, Rev. S. P. H., Chaplain to the Forces, and Rector of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover.
1877 Steevens, A., Osborne House, Taunton.
1902 Stephenson, Rev. E. H. C., Lympsham Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
1899 Sterry, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
1898 Stevens, E. W., Oakfield, 4, Birch Grove, Taunton.
1876 Stoate, Wm., Ashleigh, Burnham.
1902 Strachey, Sir Edward, Bart., m.p., Sutton Court, Pensford.
1900 Street, Rev. James, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
1883 Stringfellow, A. H., The Chesnuts, Taunton.
1902 Strong, C. H., St. Dunstan's School, Burnham.
1903 Strong, Wm., 6, College Gardens, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, London, N.
1861 Stuckey, Vincent, Hill House, Langport (deceased).
1897 Sully, G. B., Ashleigh, Burnham.
1893 Sully, J. Norman, Hardwicke Hill, Chepstow.

1892 Sully, T. N., Avalon Ho., Priory Rd., Tyndall's Pk., Clifton.
1897 Summerfield, Wm., St. George's Villa, Taunton.
1898 Surrage, E. J. Rocke, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
1902 Sweetman, George, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.
1900 †Sydenham, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
1892 Tanner, Rev. T. C., Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington.
1897 Tarr, Francis J., Westaway, Yatton.
1892 Taylor, Rev. A. D., The Rectory, Churchstanton.
1897 Taylor, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
1903 Taylor, Theo., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
1876 Taylor, Thos., Weir Lodge, Taunton (deceased).
1876 †Temple, Rt. Hon. Earl, Newton House, Bristol (deceased).
1896 Thatcher, A. A., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
1892 Thatcher, Edw. J., Firfield House, Knowle, Bristol.
1890 Thomas, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
1881 Thompson, Rev. Archer, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
1897 Thompson, A. G., Thelma, Greenway Avenue, Taunton.
1889 Thompson, H. Stuart, 253, Monument Road, Edgbaston.
1862 Thring, Rev. Preb. Godfrey, Plonk's Hill, Shamley Green, Guildford.
1902 Tidman, C. J., 9, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-super-Mare.
1879 †Tite, Chas., Rosemount, Taunton, **General Secretary.**
1892 Tite, Mrs. C., ,, ,,
1897 Todd, D'Arcy, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
1896 Toft, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
1852 †Tomkins, Rev. H. G., Park Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
1870 Tomkins, Rev. W. S., 33, Canynge Square, Clifton.
1883 Tordiffe, Rev. Stafford, Bathford Vicarage, Bath.
1866 Trask, Chas., Norton, Ilminster.
1894 Trenchard, W. J., Springfield, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
1900 Trepplin, E. C., F.S.A., Stoke Court, Taunton.
1885 †Trevilian, E. B. Cely, Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, **V.P.**
1898 Trevilian, Mrs. E. B. C., ,, ,,
1900 Troyte-Bullock, Capt. E. G., Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
1882 Tucker, W. J., The Grange, Chard.
1886 Tuckett, F. Fox, Frenchay, Bristol.
1890 Turner, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton, and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.

1901 Tylor, Edward B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Anthropology, Museum House, Oxford.
1888 Ussher, W. A. E., H.M. Geol. Survey, Methleigh, St. Austel.
1898 Utterson, Maj.-Gen., Sidbrook Ho., West Monkton, Taunton.
1890 Valentine, E. W., Broad St., Somerton.
1900 Vaughan, Rev. E. T., Broadleigh, Wellington.
1900 Vawdrey, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
1899 Vickery, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
1898 Vile, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
1902 Villar, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
1898 Villar, Mrs. W. J., „ „
1887 Wadmore, Rev. J. A. W., Barrow Gurney Vicarage, Bristol.
1898 Wainwright, Chas. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
1896 Wait, H. W. K., Woodborough House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1889 †Wakefield, J. E. W., Hoveland Lodge, Taunton.
1899 Waldegrave, Rt. Hon. Earl, Chewton Priory, Bath.
1876 Waldron, Clement, Llandaff, S. Wales.
1902 Walter, R. Hensleigh, Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
1883 ‡Walter, W. W., M.R.C.S. Eng., The Gables, Stoke-under-Ham.
1895 Warry, G. D., K.C., Shapwick House, Bridgwater.
1897 Warry, H. Cockeram, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
1901 Washington, Rev. Marmaduke, Staple Fitzpaine Rectory.
1888 Watts, B. H., 13, Queen Square, Bath.
1882 Weaver, Chas., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
1883 †Weaver, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., Milton-Clevedon Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
1900 Welby, Lt.-Colonel A. C. E., M.P., F.S.A., 26, Sloane Court, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.
1857 . Welch, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
1896 Wells, The Dean and Chapter of.
1896 Wells Theological College.
1896 Were, Francis, Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney, Bristol.
1896 West, Rev. W. H., 25, Pulteney Street, Bath.
1876 Westlake, W. H., 65, High Street, Taunton.
1896 Whale, Rev. T. W., Mount Nessing, Weston Park, Bath.
1897 . Whistler, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S., Stockland Vicarage, Bridgwater.

1898 White, Samuel, The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton.
1885 Whitting, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
1897 Whitting, Mrs. E. M., Totterdown, Weston-super-Mare.
1897 Wickham, Rev. A. P., The Vicarage, Martock.
1902 Wickham, Rev. J. D. C., Manor House, Holcombe, Bath.
1895 Wilkinson, Rev. Thos., Hatley, Wellington Road, Taunton.
1897 Willcocks, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
1893 Williams, Thos. Webb, The Lodge, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
1902 Willis, Miss Dorothy S., Manor House, Kingston, Taunton
1896 Wills, H. H. W., Barley Wood, Wrington.
1885 Wills, Sir W. H., Bart., Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O., and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.
1900 Winchester, Chas. Blake.
1903 Winckworth, Wadham B., 3, Carlton Terrace, Taunton.
1874 Winter, Major J. A., 35, Silverdale Road, Sydenham.
1868 †Winterbotham, W. L., M.B., Castle St., Bridgwater.
1860 Winwood, Rev. H. H., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
1881 Winwood, T. H. R., Wellisford Manor, Wellington.
1902 Wood, C. E., Churchill Court, Churchill.
1893 Wood, F. A., Highfield, Chew Magna.
1894 Wood, Rev. W. Berdmore, Bicknoller Vicarage, Taunton.
1878 Woodforde, Rev. A. J., Locking Vicarage, Weston-s.-Mare.
1899 Woodward, Miss J. L., The Knoll, Clevedon.
1885 Wooler, W. H., The Chalet, Weston-super-Mare.
1885 †Worthington, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
1902 Wrenn, W. A., Mountlands, Taunton.
1885 Wright, W. H. K., Free Library, Plymouth.
1894 Wyatt, J. W., Eastcourt, Wells.

Total, 612 Members, excluding Honorary Members, and any 1903 members recorded in the list.

Members are requested to inform "The Secretaries, Taunton Castle," of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorize their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer; elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the Town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrears may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request, and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

*** *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorize the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1902.

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CURATOR AT THE FOLLOWING

NETT PRICES TO MEMBERS:

VOL. I.	TAUNTON, 1849—WELLS, 1850.
	Excursion—Hambdon Hill and Montacute.
	Roman Remains at Whatley.
Very scarce.	Papers by Rev. F. Warre on Uphill Church,
10/6	Ancient Earthworks at Norton and Glastonbury Abbey.
	Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. D. M. Clerk.
	(Can be supplied in sheets, with two coloured plates only, at 5s.)
VOL. II.	1851. WESTON-SUPER-MARE.
	Excursion—Worle Camp, Kew Steps, Woodspring Priory, Banwell.
Very scarce.	Paper on the Perpendicular Style in the
10/6	Churches of Somerset. Part I. By E. A. Freeman.
	Somersetshire Fauna—Reptiles, by W. Baker.
VOL. III.	1852. BATH.
5/-	Perpendicular Style. Part II. By E. A. Freeman.
	Farleigh Hungerford Castle, by Rev. J. E. Jackson.
	List of Somerset Fungi, by Rev. W. R. Crotch.

VOL. IV. 1853. YEOVIL.

3/6 *Excursion*—Coker, Brympton, Hamdon Hill.

On the Architecture of the neighbourhood of Yeovil, by E. A. Freeman.

Taunton Castle and Woodspring Priory, by the Rev. F. Warre.

VOL. V. 1854. TAUNTON.

Excursions—Broomfield, Cothelstone.

Very scarce. The Perpendicular of Somerset compared
12/6 with that of East Anglia, by E. A. Freeman.

Ancient Sepulchral Remains near Bath, by Rev. H. M. Scarth.

The Geology of the Quantocks, by J. H. Payne.

VOL. VI. 1855. DUNSTER.

5/- *Excursions* — Carhampton, Old Cleeve, Minehead.

Dunster Priory Church, by E. A. Freeman.

Charters of Cleeve Abbey, by Rev. T. Hugo.

Old Cleeve Abbey, by Rev. F. Warre.

Geological Formations near Dunster, by Rev. W. A. Jones.

VOL. VII. 1856-7. BRIDGWATER & BRUTON.

5/- *Excursions*—Stavordale, Cadbury, Castle Cary.

The Wansdyke, by Rev. H. M. Scarth.

Castle Cary, by Rev. Preb. Meade.

Inventory of Vestments (Bridgwater), by Rev. W. A. Jones.

Charters of Bruton Priory, by Lord Talbot de Malahide.

VOL. VIII. 1858. BRIDGWATER.
3/6 *Excursion*—Spaxton, Stowey Castle, Stoke Courcy.
Ancient Chambered Tumuli, by Rev. H. M. Scarth.
Muchelney Abbey, by Rev. T. Hugo.
Catalogue of the Pigott Drawings.

VOL. IX. 1859. GLASTONBURY.
3/6 *Excursions*—Street, Somerton, Lytes Cary, Wedmore, Cheddar.
Taunton Priory, by Rev. T. Hugo.
British Cattle Stations, by Rev. F. Warre.

VOL. X. 1860. CLEVEDON.
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